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MEDIUM-RANGE ARMS GROUP SESSION HELD IN GENEVA

LD041433 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Geneva April 4 TASS -- A session of the group on nuclear intermediate-range armaments was held here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons.

NATO'S CARRINGTON VOICES WEST EUROPE SDI FEARS

LD032331 Moscow TASS in English 2253 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 4 TASS -- There are serious fears in Western European countries of the U.S. "star wars" project. The fact has been indirectly admitted by NATO Secretary-General Lord Carrington.

Talking with journalists after his White House meeting with President Reagan devoted specially to the project, he bluntly declared that the Strategic Defense Initiative is becoming a target of criticism. The ASSOCIATED PRESS recalls in this connection that the governments of several American allies voiced concern over the fact that the implementation of the programme will result in an arms race in outer space.

'SINISTER DECEPTION' OF SDI CRITICZED

PM041609 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Apr 85 First Edition p 3

["International Remarks" by Colonel of the Reserve V. Chernyshev: "Sinister Deception"]

[Text] The world has just experienced the first day of April. People in many countries like to play practical jokes on the acquaintances, friends, and colleagues on this day. These jokes are normally inoffensive and the humor is treated lightly and merrily. There are, however, some "jokers" who do not observe the unwritten April Fool's rules, and who do not even wait for that day to display their black "humor." All the world knows, for example, of U.S. President R. Reagan's "joke" during a television voice test, which was not even remotely like an April Fool's joke. The debates which took place over the last few days in the U.S. Congress on appropriations for the building of a second batch of 21 MX ICBM's were also distinguished, as THE NEW YORK TIMES aptly put it, by a kind of "April Fool logic" applied by the administration which claimed that more of these first-strike missiles must be built for the sake of reducing nuclear weapons in the world. Some "jokes!"

J. Wright, majority leader in the House of Representatives, declared at the conclusion of the debate: "We are spending more funds on armaments and military might this year than were spent in any year during the Vietnam war, in any year during the Korean war, and of course, in any year during World War II." The White House "jokers" are cynically trying to exploit the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons to justify the build-up of the U.S. military machine and strategic nuclear potential. In line with its "logic," official Washington claims that the development of new first-strike weapons is supposedly a necessary element of U.S. strategy, since it...will increase the chances of reaching agreement with the Soviet Union.

This "logic," which became part of the White House arsenal a long time ago, makes it possible to be, as it is fashionable to say in Washington, "highly flexible": initially to convince congressmen of the need to deploy MX missiles because supposedly "there are no Russians at the negotiating table," and a year later, without a hint of embarrassment, to insist on the very same deployment because, they say, "the Russians are sitting at the negotiating table."

Everyone recalls how, a week before 1 April 1983, President R. Reagan delivered a speech advancing the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," envisaging the creation of a large-scale ABM defense system with space-based components. The administration chief declared that this "initiative" will supposedly hasten the strengthening of stability, will "deprive nuclear weapons of their powers," and will render them "obsolete." According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, this speech took even some of the President's advisers unawares, while some old hands in the Pentagon asked one another: "What the hell is this -- this strategic defense?" This amazement was, of course, clearly put on. The "initiative," which acquired the more accurate title of "star wars" program, is accurately "combined" with the course of attaining military superiority. Having failed to disrupt the strategic equilibrium on earth to its own advantage, Washington has decided to do so in space. Its basic scheme consists of attempts to ensure the opportunity of using with impunity the "nuclear sword" that "cannot be parried" and give a "new ring" to the strategy of being the first to deliver a nuclear strike.

Some other American official spokesmen also like to "joke." For example, in his desire to convince the U.S. allies to follow the course of the militarization of space, P. Nitze, consultant to the U.S. President and secretary of state, speaking recently at London's International Institute for Strategic Studies, declared that the large-scale ABM defense system with space-based components will supposedly be deployed only if its "invulnerability" is proved. Therefore, don't be afraid, allies, it may be that nothing dangerous will happen. But, do invest some cash in the "research."

And here we have a clear lack of coordination: One advocate of "star wars" gives assurances that the system will be deployed only when it is "invulnerable," while the other claims that it will be deployed in any case, while constantly expanding and improving the invulnerability of its components. Thus, Washington's official spokesmen confirm that the United States is striving to extend the arms race to a new sphere -- other space.

The spirit of the first of April is obviously also contained in the President's claims that he is allegedly prepared to share U.S. technology in the ABM sphere with the Soviet Union. But the White House Chief has again placed his advisers and ministers in a difficult situation. The Pentagon feels particularly embittered. Defense Secretary Weinberger, answering a question put by the French newspaper LE MONDE, openly declared: "We have nothing against sharing with our allies. What we don't want is sharing with the Soviet Union." Afterwards, obviously recalling the presidential "humor" and the approach of 1 April, the Pentagon chief suddenly remembered, and "explained" that the President's promise will supposedly "become effective" only after "the systems have been fully developed."

The U.S. Administration's "April Fool logic" is aimed at simpletons; it is aimed at, as Britain's the OBSERVER graphically put it, camouflaging gun barrels with olive branches. The U.S. Administration is stubbornly trying to impress on the American people and its allies that security can be consolidated not by means of effective and honest talks leading to the mutual reduction of nuclear arms but by developing and deploying fundamentally new and increasingly dangerous weapons. This is not a joke but the most ambitious deception of the nuclear age, a deception fraught with danger for all mankind.

ISRAELYAN, OTHER DELEGATES QUOTED AT CDE TALKS

LD042001 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Geneva April 4 TASS -- TASS correspondents Vladimir Bogachev and Yevgeniy Korzhev report:

Attempts of Western delegations, above all of the United States, to prevent under different far-fetched pretexts constructive discussion of measures, aimed at lessening the danger of war give rise to indignation on the part of other participants in the Geneva Conference on Disarmament.

The head of the Indian delegation Muchkund Dubei has said that the tough stand, which was taken at the Geneva negotiations by Western delegations, hampers attainment of progress in the question of prevention of nuclear war and liquidation of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The Indian representative pointed to Western speeded up pace in the development of new types of nuclear armaments, plans of conducting "star wars".

Czechoslovakia's representative Milos Veivoda stressed that prevention of militarisation of outer space is one of the most important problems of negotiations on disarmament. If this problem is not resolved now, in a few years' time what will be at issue are systems of weapons deployed in the near-earth space. Milos Veivoda supported the Soviet Union's proposals on prohibition of the use of force in outer space and from outer space with regard to earth, and also from earth with regard to objects in outer space.

The head of the USSR delegation Viktor Israelyan denounced the attempts of Western delegations to hamper solution of the question of prohibition of chemical weapons. He said that Western representatives put forward deliberately unacceptable and unrealistic proposals which could only delay elaboration of a relevant convention. The Soviet delegation, the speaker said, proposes that restrictions be introduced on the production of super toxic deadly chemicals and the most dangerous methyl-phosphoric compounds that can be used in production of binary ammunition, but do not have big application in civilian industry. To exercise verification of the observation of the agreement it is necessary to elaborate such procedures that could not be used for interference into internal affairs of states.

GENERAL GRIBKOV ON WARSAW PACT COOPERATION

AU042142 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 3 Apr 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of the staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-countries: "Alliance in the Name of Peace"]

[Text] The Soviet people and the working people in the other countries of the socialist community are festively preparing to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism. This victory is the wreath of the combat fraternity of the freedom-loving people of Europe in the years of World War II. Only a few days after this anniversary we shall mark another important event -- the 30th anniversary of creating the Warsaw Pact -- the military-political defensive alliance of the socialist countries.

The establishment of the Warsaw Pact on 14 May 1955 was the response of the socialist countries to the threat against their security on the part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, created by Western capitalist states in 1949.

NATO's aggressive essence was already manifest in its first steps. At the initiative of the United States, the Western allies developed the arms race, began to create a series of bases near the borders of the socialist countries, and started to restore the military potential of German imperialism. Acting "from a position of strength," they strove to prevent by all means the consolidation of the world socialist system, hold up the revolutionary development of the planet, and prevent the death of the colonial system. At the end of the 1940's and beginning of the 1950's the Pentagon developed an entire series of plans on nuclear attacks against the USSR and its friends.

Under these conditions, the European socialist countries were forced to create their system of collective defense.

The Warsaw Pact became its heart. It revealed a new stage of cooperation among the socialist states and their armies, which until then was based on a bilateral basis.

For 3 decades now the Warsaw Pact has been guarding peace. During all these years its participants did not spare any efforts in preventing nuclear war. They are consistently and insistently struggling for peace, disarmament, and improving international relations. Their joint efforts facilitated to a large degree the shift from "cold war" to detente in Europe and some other parts of the world in the early 1970's. The international legal recognition of the GDR was achieved and the inviolability of the existing borders between the European states was confirmed. The Warsaw Pact member-states had an important role in preparing and conducting the Helsinki Conference, which ended on 1 August 1975 with signing of the Final Act -- a long-range program of cooperation between the European states, the United States, and Canada.

In recent years the Warsaw Pact member-countries continued to develop their peaceful advance. The decisions of the 1976 Bucharest, 1978 Moscow, 1980 Warsaw, and 1983 Prague meetings of the Consultative Political Committee were aimed toward expanding detente and their proposals were submitted to the UN General Assembly, the Stockholm Conference, and other forums. The declaration of the USSR on unilaterally undertaking the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is an act of historic significance.

The necessity of the peaceful proposals raised by the Warsaw Pact member-states is obvious. The reactionary circles of NATO are conducting a course aimed at achieving world domination, and strive toward military superiority. The meetings of NATO's leading organs in Brussels in December 1984 concretely testify to this fact. The decisions adopted by these organs aim at rapid deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. These missiles are aimed at the USSR and its allies. The development of NATO's Armed Forces continues alongside the development of equipment.

Wide scale military construction will take place on the territory of Western Europe. Some $7.85 billion will be spent for this purpose in 1985-1990.

The Pentagon's huge 1985 budget, which is almost $300 billion, bears evidence of the unprecedented arms race.

Simultaneously with the material preparations for war, the West has developed a masked "psychological attack" against the socialist social system and against Marxist-Leninist ideology. Such actions lead toward strengthening international tension. Therefore the peoples of the world are awaiting with special hope a positive result of the USSR-U.S. talks in Geneva on the complex of issues affecting space and nuclear weapons. These talks began on 12 March at the initiative of the USSR.

The further development of military cooperation of the Warsaw Pact member-countries and their armies has an exceptionally great importance in the present complex international situation. One of the main directions of our work is coordinating efforts in constructing the allied armies and the joint Armed Forces. This enterprise envisages many measures aimed at increasing the combat readiness of the Ground and Naval Forces and perfecting their organizational structure, technical supply, and training. To these measures belongs the deployment and placing in a state of military alert on the territory of the GDR and the CSSR tactical missile complexes with an increasing radius of activity. These measures were adopted according to an agreement between the governments of these countries and the USSR.

The construction of the Joint Armed Forces consisting of certain contingents of Ground and Naval Forces allocated by each member-state of the pact, continues. They are armed with modern military equipment. The level of operational and combat training has increased. The personnel -- well trained from a professional point of view and thoroughly devoted to the ideas of socialism and their military duty -- are a source of pride for the units and detachments.

The training of the allied Ground and Naval Forces for joint actions against the aggressive intentions of imperialism have a special place in military cooperation. Joint maneuvers, training, methodological study conferences, and meetings of the leaderships of the allied armies are taking place according to the plan of the joint and national commands. Units of various national origins are being trained at the study centers.

The major complex maneuvers of the Joint Armed Forces, such as the "Shield-84" maneuvers which took place last year, play a great role. The maneuvers within the framework of separate kinds of armed forces and the joint tactical and tactical-special maneuvers of the various kinds of troops have a high effectiveness. While facilitating the increase of the soldiers' training, they also have great political significance in being a school of international education and an active means of strengthening friendship.

The cooperation of the allied armies' political organs acquires a special significance. It permits wide use of the experience of party-political and ideological activity in increasing the level of the patriotic and international education of the personnel and their readiness to defend the achievements of socialism. Cooperation in the area of military science, training cadres, and strengthening friendly relations between the soldiers and the population of the socialist states is also successfully developing. The constant leadership of the Communist and Workers Parties in these areas is a leading factor in further strengthening the combat alliance of our peoples and increasing the defensive ability of the Warsaw Pact member-states. Thanks to the close cooperation among the socialist community's countries, we have not allowed and will not allow the United States and its allies to disrupt the military-strategic parity in their favor. Our relations facilitate strengthening the unity and cohesion of the fraternal peoples. This has been palpably demonstrated by the unanimity of all members of the Warsaw Pact on extending its date of expiration.

The soldiers of the Joint Armed Forces deeply understand their great responsibility before the peoples of the socialist community, for guaranteeing their security and protecting world peace. They are always ready to answer every imperialist aggression.

CSSR LEADERS ADDRESS WARSAW PACT SEMINAR

PM041040 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Apr 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Reliable Shield"]

[Text] Prague, 3 Apr -- A national seminar devoted to the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact organization's formation has been held in Prague.

Addressing the seminar, J. Poledník, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, noted that for 30 years now the Warsaw Pact has been the reliable shield of socialism and bulwark of peace all over the world. The signing of the Warsaw Pact was a response to the hostile policy of the countries of the NATO North Atlantic bloc, which from the very start took the path of conducting aggressive and subversive actions against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

Since the moment of its formation, the Warsaw Pact organization has exclusively pursued defensive goals. It has never threatened anyone nor is it threatening anyone.

The Warsaw Pact, Colonel General M. Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, said in his speech, laid firm foundations for joint coordinated actions to solve the main questions of ensuring the security of the organization's member-countries and create conditions for the peaceful labor of the fraternal countries' peoples. The Warsaw Pact makes a singular contribution to the cause of preventing the threat of war. This is particularly noticeable today, when reactionary forces headed by the United States are following a policy of confrontation and are attempting to attain military superiority over the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Our peoples' historical experience confirms, the minister stressed, that Czechoslovakia's security can be reliably ensured only in alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries within the framework of the Warsaw Pact organization.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITHIN CEMA EXAMINED

LD022319 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] The economic conference in Moscow drew up a strategy to intensify cooperation between the CEMA countries in the scientific, technical, and industrial spheres. Today, this is just about the most important area for improvement in socialist economic integration. The aim is to multiply the successes of each socialist country and our community as a whole by combining our efforts. There is no need to prove the obvious truth that no single country can produce all types of products on a scale that is economically ideal or in a way that measures up to the highest technical levels. For each country to produce a little on its own results in expensive and poor-quality output. Life requires that the socialist countries should confidently march forward, that everything they do should be of the best. This can only be done by intensifying socialist economic integration, by a division of labor among the countries.

The socialist countries possess a mighty scientific, material, and technical potential. Roughly 200 institutions of national academies of science and about 3,000 other scientific organizations are now taking part in scientific and technical cooperation among the CEMA countries. About 20,000 scientific and practical projects have already been carried out. The states of the socialist community have every reason to be proud of their joint achievements in the development of the electronics industry, microprocessor technology and robot technology. The implementation of the program for the joint development of modern computers has led. for example, to the development of a unified system known as "RYAD". The fourth generation of computers of this type is now being developed. Cooperation makes it possible to satisfy the CEMA countries' principal needs for computer technology without, in the main, going outside the community.

The fruits of socialist economic integration are obvious. But it is just as obvious that complex and important tasks lie ahead. The ways to tackle them were outlined by the economic summit conference. The process of implementing these plans is now going ahead. No one thinks that this is an easy and simple business, but both the experience of earlier years and a clear understanding by all countries of the socialist community of the tasks facing them allow one to confidently conclude that the fraternal states will resolve the economic problems facing them and, thereby, boost their economy, improve the standard of living of the working people and, furthermore, demonstrate the historic advantages of socialism to the entire world.

AFANASYEV INTERVIEWED ON GORBACHEV, FOREIGN TIES

LD041440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1319 GMT 4 Apr 85

["Afanasyev's Interview With KOMUNIST and NIN: Gorbachev's Election Is No Coincidence" -- TANJUG headline; all quotation marks as received]

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- Gorbachev's election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee is no coincidence, Viktor Afanasyev, chief editor of PRAVDA and member of the CPSU Central Committee, said in an interview for tomorrow's issue of KOMUNIST and NIN. "In the past 2-3 years he had actually become the second man in the party," Afanasyev added. He has been visiting Yugoslavia for the past few days as guest for KOMUNIST, the LCY organ.

"We are often criticized in the West for having leaders advanced in age. But you should know, my generation, now in their sixties, was killed in the war. Of the generations which were 18-24 years of age when the war broke out, only 2-3 percent are still alive, he explained, and added that in the Soviet Union "Gorbachev's election as CPSU general secretary has been received with great satisfaction."

Afanasyev then went on to say that he did not think that there would be any decisive changes in USSR policy, following the change at the top, "because the policy was formulated at the 26th congress, and Brezhnev, Andropov, and Chernenko participated in the formulation of this policy, and its basic characteristic is continuity. Gorbachev himself said at the latest plenum that our policy is a correct one, that we do not need to change it and that it must be consistently implemented. What is at stake is the work style. He is young and energetic and it is understandable that he wants to introduce this energy in the work style. The West has been expecting various changes for a long time, if not revolutionary ones then at least some profound changes. I think that there will be such changes."

The PRAVDA chief editor went to say that "particular attention is paid to strengthening discipline, to firmer organization and responsibility. In recent years there have been various experiements in the economy, agriculture, and the catering trade. What is involved in giving greater independence in planning, development, the material situation, and price policy. This experiment presupposes an increase in the responsibility of collectives and leaders." With regard to reforms, we can say -- Afanasyev went on -- that we shall certainly not change the economic mechanism. With regard to centralism, I must stress that there is, in fact, little of it, and of democracy, even too much. Anybody can talk, do nothing, but just try to sack him from his job.

With regard to experiments, matters are different. As a scientist and political worker, I believe this to be a good method. Something is tested, and if it is good, we go further. If not, we go back to the old.

Replying to a question on changes in the CPSU program, Afanasyev said that the present program sets the correct course for our development, but is not realistic enough. It is like running ahead. Let it also list some concrete things. The newly edited version of the program will be more realistic, especially when one takes into account the fact that it should be the program for the advancement of our society.

We are not renouncing our goals and the aspiration to move toward communism as our ultimate goal, but we lay stress on settling the present, current problems.

Dwelling on Gorbachev's statement on socialist self-management by the people, Afanasyev said that "for us, self-management is the political system in which the people take an active part in management. This means not only in the process of realization, but also the adoption of policies. That is, the rule of the people for the people. In your country this is, of course, a little different from what we have."

He said: Now we have the law on work collectives, the first in our history, and are gradually introducing the electoral principle in science and culture and the system of inviting applications for appointments. In due course we want to extend this principle of electing people and inviting applications to the entire economic field. We now elect work brigade leaders. Certain cadres are being reassessed. This is like taking an examination before society, before the collective. Gorbachev has said that in future we will expand the principle of inviting applications and electing people in order to ensure that an official not only manages the collective, but also depends on the collective, while the collective depends on him.

Afanasyev stressed that foreign affairs must not be neglected. We can build and develop only in conditions of peace. Consequently, our foreign policy is oriented toward the struggle for peace, but this does not depend on us alone.

In the USSR, he said, one cannot establish any firm priorities in foreign affairs, because the problem of relations with the socialist countries and the problems of relations between the Soviet Union and the countries of capitalism are no less important than relations with the Third World. With the socialist countries we are developing economic and defense relations, and on relations with the capitalist countries depends the destiny of the world.

Afanasyev said that relations between the USSR and China "are naturally improving, but as Hu Yaobang put it, little by little. In what is this improvement reflected? In tones, in terminology, such as "Comrade Gorbachev," which did not exist before. For them we have again become a socialist country, we are no longer socioimperialists. Economic relations are developing quite successfully. Trade, cultural and sporting links are expanding. Chinese students are again coming to our country and ours going to theirs. It seems that our experts will help reconstruct those enterprises which we originally built. The chief editor of PRAVDA also explained that there are difficulties in relations because, as he put it, the "well-known Chinese conditions for the normalization of our relations, that is, that we should withdraw our armies from the Chinese border or reduce them, leave Afghanistan, and take the Vietnamese out of Cambodia. We can discuss the first question, because this is a matter of bilateral relations.

"However, it is absurd to ask us for the departure of the Vietnamese from Cambodia, because we did not send them there. We cannot improve relations with China at the expense of other countries."

Not excluding, in principle, the possibility of a Gorbachev-Reagan meeting, Afanasyev said that, first, this meeting should be prepared, because essential agreement should be reached. If, for instance, some kind of progress is achieved at the Geneva negotiations, progress which is, however, problematical, we are not opposed to such a meeting. Comrade Gorbachev will meet with Reagan and they will affirm and strengthen these agreements. For the time being, however, such conditions do not exist. Nevertheless, a meeting in September, at the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, is possible.

In Afanasyev's assessment, relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia are constantly moving along an ascending line. Which other steps should be taken is difficult to say; I am not a diplomat and I cannot make guesses. This depends on our parties and governments.

It is the mutual wish to find fresh possibilities and take fresh steps which would contribute to the further advancement of our relations, he said, and added that the Soviet people have great respect for the Yugoslav people. We have long-standing and firm historical traditions. He also noted that in the USSR the role of Yugoslavia in World War II is not being minimized. I know that the people highly appreciate your struggle. And I, as a participant in the war, know of this first-hand.

Replying to a question about the expediency of holding a world consultative meeting of communist parties, Afanasyev expressed the view that this should not be made idly. This is a matter for every communist party. Some want it, some do not. Various arguments are being put forward. We respect this and do not impose our attitudes. We have not proposed such a meeting of communist and workers' parties.

UN REPRESENTATIVE CITED ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD030903 Moscow TASS in English 0607 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] New York April 3 TASS -- The adherence of an overwhelming majority of U.N. member nations to the basic principles of the charter of the economic rights and duties of states is shown by the general discussion that has begun at the full session of the special committee to review the implementation of this programmatic economic document of the United Nations. Porfirio Munoz Ledo, permanent representative of Mexico at the United Nations, who was elected the chairman of the special committee, and Ahmad Tawfiq Khalil, permanent representative of Egypt at the United Nations, who spoke on behalf of the developing states' "Group of 77", pointed out the everlasting importance of the charter for the continuation of the process of economic decolonisation, and criticised the stand of Western countries which refuse to recognize the justness of the developing states' demands for a restructuring of international economic relations on a democratic basis.

Oleg Troyanovskiy, permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations, emphasized that the only real way to make available considerable additional resources for economic development purposes is to reach concrete mutually acceptable agreements on effective measures of disarmament and on cuts in military spending. The USSR's well-known proposals are aimed at reaching such agreements. The Soviet Union comes out in favour of immediate termination of the race of arms -- of nuclear ones, in the first place -- on earth and on the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

MORE ON CANADA'S CLARK VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

Meets Vorotnikov, Arkhipov

LD041640 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation Vitaliy Vorotnikov received today the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Canada Joseph Clark who is staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

During the conversation held in a friendly atmosphere the sides touched upon topical international problems and some practical questions connected with bilateral Soviet-Canadian relations, including those which deal with the prospects of the development of ties between the Russian Federation and Canadian provinces.

Both sides expressed the intention to further exert efforts aimed at the expansion and activization of a political dialogue, contacts and ties between the Soviet Union and Canada in trade, economic, scientific, cultural and other spheres in the interests of the peoples of both countries.

On the same day, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov received Joseph Clark. During the conversation both sides expressed the intention to further develop contacts and ties, to deepen and improve cooperation between the two countries in trade, economic, scientific, technical and other spheres on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Taking part in the conversation were the Ambassador of the USSR to Canada Aleksey Rodionov and the Ambassador of Canada to the USSR Peter Roberts.

TASS Press Conference Report

LD051152 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 5 TASS -- Canada's Foreign Minister Joe Clark said here today that during his visit to the USSR he had an extensive and useful exchange of views with the USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and other Soviet leaders on a wide range of bilateral and international problems.

Speaking at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists the Canadian minister noted that Canada and the USSR had different appraisals of and approaches to a whole number of international problems. At the same time during the talks both sides strived first of all to find points of contiguity and spheres of cooperation.

Joe Clark stressed that Canada and the Soviet Union can and must maintain and deepen a political dialogue, expand contacts and ties on a high political level and put them on a regular basis. In this connection he especially noted the importance of the forthcoming trips to Canada by Soviet delegation and the planned visits to the Soviet Union by a number of Canadian ministers.

Joe Clark said that questions of preventing the militarization of outer space were discussed in principled aspect during the talks in Moscow. He tried to justify the known position of the United States Administration in respect of the "star wars" programme saying that at present the United States was engaged only in "research" in this field.

He also said that his government had not yet decided on Canada's participation in this "research" despite the proposal made by the Americans.

Asked about reports in the Western press about the possible deployment of American nuclear missiles on Canadian territory the foreign minister of Canada said that there were no and would be no nuclear arms on Canadian soil. Canada, he said, firmly adheres to the provisions of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

Noting the exceptional importance of the talks in Geneva Joe Clark stressed that the Soviet Union was very seriously approaching the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms. In his opinion the success of these talks would be facilitated also by advance along other directions of international cooperation in the field of restricting the arms race and disarmament. In particular he noted his country's interest in the achievement of an agreement banning chemical and radiological weapons and in progress at the Stockholm conference. At the same time the minister repeated the known position of NATO countries on a number of international problems.

Sharing impressions of his tour of the Soviet Union Joe Clark said that in Siberia he had seen much that bears evidence to the existence of broad prospects of Soviet-Canadian cooperation. He said it was particularly interesting to speak there with specialists engaged in the development of the region's natural resources.

The USSR is an important trade partner for us, he stressed. He said he had discussed possibilities of developing mutual cooperation in the field of agriculture, oil and gas extraction, farm machinery production, fishing and other areas. In conclusion the minister said that in general he viewed Canadian-Soviet relations as good. The dialogue between us will be expanded in future as well, Joe Clark stressed.

AFP Press Conference Report

AU051233 Paris AFP in English 1223 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, April 5 (AFP) -- The Canadian external affairs secretary, Joe Clark, plans to raise the issue of human rights in the Ukraine during his current eight day tour of the Soviet Union, he said at a press conference here today.

Mr. Clark said he had raised human rights in the Soviet Union at a meeting yesterday with Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. He added that the Canadian Embassy had given the Soviet authorities a list of people about whom Canada was concerned.

Mr. Clark's reference to the Ukraine followed reports in the West of the deaths of four Ukrainian dissidents in prison or in labour camps over the past year. Ukraine was among Soviet republics where a group was set up to monitor observance of the Helsinki Accords on Human Rights. The group was founded in May 1976, but has since been disbanded. Western specialists estimate the number of dissidents detained in the Ukraine at several hundred.

Mr. Clark said it was vital to keep up daily pressure in favour of human rights, adding that while he did not predict a miracle, constant pressure could lead to progress.

Turning to East-West relations and disarmament, Mr. Clark said "differences" remained between the two sides. He said he had discussed with Mr. Gromyko the NATO and Canadian positions.

He said Canada believed it was necessary to ease tension in Afghanistan, the Middle East and Central America, but that here again, difference existed.

On the Geneva arms talks, Mr. Clark said the United States and the Soviet Union alike had approached the talks seriously and should broaden their scope. Mr. Clark said he had had "specific discussions" with Mr. Gromyko in the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative, aimed at destroying incoming missiles, and said Canada did not oppose U.S. research into this project. Asked whether Canada would accept U.S. arms, Mr. Clark said Canada would never have nuclear arms on its territory because it was not in "our interest".

Mr. Clark said the Soviet Union and Canada had good relations, and that his visit had enabled him to discuss increased cultural, scientific and trade exchanges. He said Mr Gromyko had accepted an invitation to visit Canada at a date to be fixed later, and that Vitaliy Vorotnikov, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, would go to Canada at the end of May or early June to investigate the development of Canada's oil and farm sectors.

CANADIAN MP'S MEET SUPREME SOVIET OFFICIALS

LD041644 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Supreme Soviet deputies Georgiy Arbatov and Aleksandr Yakovlev had a meeting today with Canadian MPs Jerry Wanner, Dav Nickerson, Rob Nicholson and Jennifer Cossitt.

The Canadian visitors were told about the foreign policy activities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the position of the Soviet state on a number of outstanding international problems. Discussing Soviet-Canadian relations, the sides voiced a mutual desire for their further expansion and stressed the importance of contacts between parliamentarians of the two countries for promoting mutual understanding between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Canada.

USSR DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CANADIAN CP CONGRESS

LD042334 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- A CPSU Delegation -- Deputy Chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee P.A. Smolsky (the head of the delegation) and chief of a sector of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee D.A. Lisovolik left Moscow today by air for Toronto. The delegation was invited to attend the 26th Congress of Canada's Communist Party.

U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE APPROVES MILITARY BUDGET

LD051205 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 5 TASS — By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy:

The Senate Committee on Armed Services has voted in favour of allocating an unprecedented sum of 312.3 billion dollars for military purposes in the next fiscal year.

The committee satisfied practically all requests by the Reagan administration for spiralling an arms race on earth and spreading it to outer space. About 3.4 billion dollars are set aside for "Strategic Defense Initiative" work aimed at deploying a large-scale space-based system against ballistic missiles. 300 million dollars are allocated for anti-satellite systems. It is also planned to build 21 more inter-continental first-strike ballistic missiles MX in the coming financial year.

The other day, Congress, bowing to White House pressure, rubber-stamped and President Reagan already signed bills on allocating funds for building the same number of missiles in the current financial year. The legislators approved allocations for the manufacture of 48 advanced strategic bombers B-1, 18 warships, including a Trident nuclear submarine. THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper draws attention to the fact that the senators fully approved allocations for work on developing a strategic bomber, dubbed Stealth, and modernized cruise missiles.

About 1.2 billion dollars are set aside for intensive preparations for chemical and germ warfare. 163 million dollars out of the sum are to be spent on organizing mass production of a new generation of barbaric weapons of mass annihilation -- nerve binary munitions. The committee-approved allocation attest to the expanding global character of U.S. war preparations. 9.1 billion dollars are set aside for needs of so-called "military construction", which stands for the establishment of new American military bases abroad.

The decision by the Senate Committee on Armed Services attests to the U.S. unwillingness to scrap its programmes of building up offensive weapon arsenals. It runs counter to the tasks of preventing an arms race in outer space and ending it on earth, put forward at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

PRAVDA CARRIES ITEM DENYING VOA 'INSINUATIONS'

LD051035 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 5 TASS -- The Soviet newspaper PRAVDA carries today a TASS statement under the title "New Fabrication". It says:

The "Voice of America" radio station, which is known for its mendacity, has resorted to new insinuations. In its broadcasts beamed at Iran it circulates inventions that Iraq supposedly strikes at Iranian cities with the Soviet Union's sanction.

TASS is authorised to state that these inventions are totally groundless.

U.S.-JAPANESE TRADE RELATIONS 'SHARPLY' WORSEN

LD041217 Moscow TASS in English 2046 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov:

Trade and economic relations between two leading powers in the capitalist world -- the United States and Japan -- have sharply aggravated. Reports in the press of both countries on talks, meeting between officials, actions of political forces and bickering between monopolies on both sides of the Pacific Ocean are reminiscent of the state of American-Japanese relations 45 years ago. A former Japanese foreign minister, who is well acquainted with the problem, went on record the other day as saying that the relations reached the pitch similar to that on the eve of the Second World War.

The Japanese newspaper YOMIURI wrote, "Anti-Japanese [words indistinct] were rampant in the United States before the beginning of the Second World War. In response, a wave of nationalism swept over Japan, which resulted in the ill-fated war. Resounding demands are being made now in America that protectionist measures be adopted against Japan unless it open up its market. This is not merely a threat."

The matter is not limited to threats. Washington advances ultimatums to Tokyo one after another. The latest of them is the approval by the Senate Finance Committee of a draft law demanding that the Administration either gets within 90 days Tokyo's consent to give broader access for American goods to the Japanese market, or adopt additional tariffs and quotas with a view to reducing imports from Japan, which, in the opinion of the congressmen, are the chief cause of the defi[illegible] of 37 billion dollars in U.S. trade with that country. The House of Representatives followed suit.

The time for deliberations at the negotiating table is past, Congressmen John Dingell and William Broomfield categorically declared in a letter to the House of Representatives. They express their intention to table a draft law obliging the President to use his powers in order to respond to Japan's "dishonest and discriminatory" trade policies.

In turn, they in Tokyo emphatically react to the "undeserved," as they put it, reproaches on the part of Washington. The Japanese Foreign Ministry undertook an unusual step by making an official statement to foreign correspondents by telephone, describing the legislative initiative by the U.S. Senate Finance Committe[illegible] discrimination against Japan, but also as a threat to the system of free t[illegible] whole. A statement on the matter was made by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe wh[illegible] Washington that its actions might damage the entire complex of relations between the two allied countries.

They in Washington seem to have decided to pin the Japanese partner to the floor. Both "hawk" and "doves," writes BUSINESS WEEK magazine, are unanimous that confrontation is the only means that will give access to the Japanese markets. Precisely this court was shown by the mission of the U.S. President's special envoy Gaston Sigur, who recently visited Tokyo. The White House assessed the results of his trip as a sign that the Japanese Government assumed new commitments on opening up the Japanese market. This is despite the fact that Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone denied the assessment, saying he made no new promises. It was later reported, however, that Tokyo did assume certain pledges.

The cause of the zigzags is explicable. Tokyo fears a possible worsening of relations with the United States, viewed as the "corner-stone" of Japan's foreign policy. At the same time, the Japanese premier, who assures Washington of Japan's readiness to open its markets for American commodities, has influential adversaries -- suppliers of Japanese products to the United States and figures within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party who are connected with them. Any incautious step by the premier, notes the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN, which is close to the party, may weaken his positions inside the country and undermine his "relations of cooperation" with Reagan.

Provoke Takeshita's U.S. Visit

LD041624 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo April 4 TASS -- Reishi Takeshita, Japan's deputy foreign minister for economic issues has urgently left for Washington by air today.

His trip to the capital of the United States is directly linked with the approval by the U.S. Senate Ways and Means Committee of a bill demanding that the Administration cut imports from Japan, if the latter does not make its market more accessible to American products and services. The American senators angered by the intransigence of the Far Eastern partner at the trade talks and the huge deficit in trade with Japan, which reached 37 billion dollars last year, have decided to resort to open pressure on Japan and impose new protectionist measures.

In its turn, the Janapese side does not conceal its discontent with the great power stand of the senators. Takao Fujinami, secretary general of the Japanese cabinet, described the move by the Ways and Means Committee of the Untied States Senate as "discriminatory towards Japan and threatening the free trade system." A protest against this trade policy of the USA has also been declared by Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. According to the newspaper NIHON KEIZAI, trade and economic differences between the two countries have resulted in a very acute crisis in Japanese-American relations.

Takishita's hasty visit to Washington is a reflection of Japan's extreme concern over the bill approved by the Ways and Means Committee of the American Senate. Yet is is hard to say whether the Japanese representative can wrest agreements advantageous for the Japanese side.

U.S.-JAPAN TALKS ON 'STRATEGIC AID' TO ASIA NOTED

LD030625 Moscow TASS in English 0611 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA, in a commentary headlined "They Buy Influence", analyzes the results of the U.S.-Japanese talks held in Tokyo on the question of the so-called "strategic aid" to some developing countries and first of all to those of Asia and the Pacific Ocean area. During the talks, the newspapers writes, "the question was virtually to coordinate bilateral efforts with a view to heightening tension and spiralling up the arms race in explosive areas of the world."

The U.S.-Japanese talks centered on the question of the so-called "strategic division of duties" between Washington and Tokyo in the cause of rendering military and economic support to pro-American regimes, the commentary says. Large financial injections are allotted to those regimes for them to be able to more effectively uphold U.S. "vitally important interests".

Thus, PRAVDA recalls, in the 1986 financial year Washington intends to allocate more than 1,500 million dollars to several countries of Asia and the Pacific Ocean area for these purposes. South Korea, which the Pentagon equated with a European "theatre of operations" at the beginning of the eighties, will receive about 230 million dollars. Appropriations for Thailand will increase up to almost 140 million dollars part of which will go to the Khmer reactionary forces that have entrenched themselves in Thai territory.

Under Washington's pressure, the Land of the Rising Sun is being more and more actively drawn into the dangerous policy, the commentary goes on. During the talks Tokyo declared for an increase in financial and material support to the South Korean regime, This, as Japanese newspapers point out, signifies a direct violation of the known resolution of the country's parliament which bans the rendering of aid which may be used for military purposes and the subsidizing of countries which are situated in areas of regional conflicts.

PRAVDA writes in conclusion: "One thing is clear: The USA's and Japan's 'strategic aid' is designed to enhance U.S. imperialism's influence in Asia and to heighten tension in that part of the world".

U.S., BRITAIN DISCUSS COORDINATING CW PLANS

LD042343 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] London April 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

Questions of "coordinating efforts" Washington and London in stepping up preparations for chemical warfare have been discussed here in an atmosphere of secrecy, reports the weekly NEW STATESMAN. A high-placed American delegation and top officials of the British Foreign Office and Defense Department took part in the negotiations.

U.S. emissaries visited not only London but also other NATO capitals. The American Administration, the weekly points out, seeks to enlist support of West Europeans in pushing through Congress its programme of building up arsenals of chemical weapons, creating binary shells to be deployed in Europe. In 1986 fiscal year alone it is planned to allocate 150 million dollars for that programme. In the course of the London negotiations, according to the weekly, U.S. visitors again intimidated the allies with the mythical "Soviet threat", seeking to convince them of the "need" of turning Western Europe into a huge storage of chemical aramaments.

There is every indication that Washington's efforts in that direction meet full "understanding" in London. As was reported earlier by NEW STATESMAN, escalating the arms race following the U.S. example, the British Government is preparing for conducting chemical warfare. A top secret special ministerial committee was formed for the purpose in London. It is considering the question of Britain's forming its own stocks of nerve gas.

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S. 'THREAT' TO NICARAGUA

PM041507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 85 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Vikentiy Matveyev article under the "Political Observer's Opinion" rubric: "Threat to Nicaragua"]

[Text] The collapse of the Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua 6 years ago, the victory of the popular democratic revolution in that country, and the transformation being carried out there which are leading it along the road of social and economic progress give Washington's ruling politicians no peace.

It is now the 5th year -- that is to say, since it first came to power -- that the present U.S. Administration has been concentrating its efforts on attempts to undermine the Nicaraguan people's democratic gains and destroy the Republic's very structure as part of a wider plan, namely, to put together a new Washington-dominated, military-political bloc of dictatorial reactionary regimes in the Caribbean. This bloc is intended to exert pressure on the situation in the whole Western Hemisphere in the interests of U.S. imperialist circles.

It was quite recently officially and unashamedly stated in the United States that the Monroe Doctrine, proclaimed in the first half of the last century and in accordance with which Uncle Sam, big stick in hand, has ruled the roost in the Western Hemisphere, remains "in force" even today.

Central America, like other countries on the continent, has experienced the full consequences of such high-handed rule. Whereas the per capita income in the United States is $10,000, the figure in Central America amounts to less than $500.

Life expectancy there is 50 years, 23 years less than in the United States. Since 1954 more than 100,000 people have been killed in Guatemala. In Nicaragau Somoza's followers have killed 300,000 people.

The Nicaraguan people have been subjected to particularly frequent armed intervention by Yankee imperialism. American invaders landed there in 1909 and also occupied the country from 1912 through 1925 and from 1927 through 1933. When they departed the last time, they left in their stead a protege, Anastasio Somoza, a graduate of the West Point Military Academy. The CIA used Nicaraguan territory to prepare for the pro-fascist coup in Guatemala in 1954. Seven years later, through the same espionage department's efforts, a mercenary base was set up in Nicaragua in order to carry out intervention against Cuba. In the same way that Washington attempted to prop up the shah's shaky throne in Iran until the very last moment, the Americans did their utmost to prolong Somoza's power. A plan for armed intervention existed for that purpose. It was not, however, put into effect because of the rapid development of events in the country leading to the downfall of the dictatorship hated by the people.

It is worth reminding people about all this once again: The Reagan administration officials in their hostile speeches regarding Nicaragua ignore precisely these facts. They even permit themselves critical statements about practices prevalent in Nicaragua under the Somoza clan. Surely it is they who are trying to revive the political corpse -- the overthrown regime -- by arming the former henchman of the dead dictator!

"People who have graduated from such a school rarely change their habits, and journalists have told us about the plunder and atrocities which have marked their path," Arthur Schlesinger, professor at New York University, wrote at the beginning of March in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, the organ of U.S. business circles.

The voices of influential figures and organizations in the United States protesting against what mercenary gangs of killers and thugs are doing under direct instruction from their own bosses in the expanding undeclared war against Nicaragua are not isolated. In March alone detailed documents by two prestigious public organizations published in Washington drew the public's attention to the Somozist "contras" actions. The 97-page document prepared by the Americas Watch Committee enumerates numerous instances of murder of civilians by the gangs dispatched from Honduras across the Nicaraguan border and the kidnapping of women and children by those whom they sent back to Honduras as "hostages." Another document of similar character, 141 pages long, was produced by the Washington Office in Latin America. Reading of this material revives memories of the atrocities carried out by Nazi war criminals in the occupied territories.

The 18 March issue of the American magazine NEWSWEEK quotes a number of excerpts from these documents. There is a description, in a eyewitness' words, of a raid carried out on an agricultural cooperative in northern Nicaragua by 600 "contras." In the course of it, the bandits shot unarmed peasants and murdered an 85-year-old woman. There is also the testimony of a woman from the settlement of El Jicaro: The "liberators" killed her husband right in front of her and her young daughter.

Have the U.S. officals, who seek to convince Americans that it is "patriots" rather than cutthroats who are acting against Nicaragua, read these accounts?!

For the U.S. interventionists, Nicaragua's neighbor Honduras constitutes their main bridgehead, which poses a threat to the people intensely engaged in developing their society. That country contains 15,000 goons, who carry out raids on Nicaraguan territory. Airfields capable of taking heavy bombers are being built in Honduras at a rapid rate and military hardware is being stockpiled.

The U.S. Armed Forces will be holding maneuvers in Honduras next month for the fifth time since 1983, and this time on a bigger scale than ever. They will involve about 10,000 men, as well as tanks, helicopters, warships, and missile units. The U.S. Navy is constantly present on the approaches to Nicaragua.

This all forms part of intensive efforts on the part of government departments in Washington to work hysteria up to a fever pitch both in the United States and in the countries of Latin America. As always in such cases the hackneyed ploy of a "Soviet threat" is trundled into action. It is claimed that the assistance being given to Nicaragua by the socialist countries in order for it to establish and develop its national economy and culture poses some sort of "sinister threat" to the United States.

They have been repeating and revamping all this ad nauseam for a month now. The result? Insignificant, if you take into account the attitude of U.S. citizens and the stance of the governments in the Western Hemisphere whose support Washington is seeking to obtain for its interventionist course.

Public opinion polls conducted in the United States invariably show that the number of people opposing the administration's Nicaragua policy is two-four times larger than the number supporting it. Exactly the same may be said of the correlation of forces in the Western Hemisphere if you take into account the relevant governments' stances on the question of U.S. flagrant interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs.

The aim of the constructive and specific new proposals put forward by Nicaragua's Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction is to eliminate tension and create the conditions for a durable peace in Central America. The Nicaraguan Government supports the efforts of the governments belonging to the Contadora Group for a peaceful settlement in Central America. These efforts are being resisted by the U.S. Administration. Despite the failure of previous attempts to involve a sizeable number of Latin American governments in its interventionist course, Washington has not renounced them. The other day, J. Middendorf, permanent U.S. repersentative to the OAS, appealed to the organization's members to take "direct actions against Nicaragua."

The threat to Nicaragua is not diminishing. This, however, is a threat not just to one country in the Western Hemisphere. Washington would also like to get its hands on other countries and peoples that pursue an independent policy and defend their sovereignty. The thwarting of Washington's militarist aggressive designs is in the vital interests of the governments and the peoples that hold dear the cause of freedom and independence.

U.S. FUNDING OF 'KHMER TERRORISTS' CONDEMNED

LD041649 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Washington is about to begin directly financing the gangs of Khmer terrorists based in Thailand and further to expand U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress voted on Wednesday to appropriate 5 million dollars to give aid to the Pol Pot men and other enemies of the Kampuchean people. One of the initiators of the decision, House member Stephen J. Solarz (Democrat, New York), compared the "Kampuchean rebels," as Washington calls the Pol Pot men and their partners in the so-called "coalition," to the Afghan counterrevolutionary bandits, who are being generously financed and armed by the USA.

As was to be expected, the Kampuchean counterrevolutionaries reacted with open joy to the decision of the U.S. House committee. "The tap has now been opened," one of their leaders, Son Sann, said. "I hope that a strong flow will begin gushing from it in the immediate future."

The Kampuchean terrorists have every reason to think so. Washington announced that next week high-ranking representatives of the counterrevolutionaries would arrive in the USA to have talks with the U.S. secretary of state. The Department of State has made it known that the U.S. Administration welcomes such a meeting as an opportunity to discuss with the counterrevolutionaries ways in which the USA can support them in the best possible manner.

In the past Washington also helped the enemies of the Kampuchean people under the guise of "moral support." In reality, appropriate U.S. services coordinated arms supplies to the bandits through third countries. Moreover, Washington could not help knowing that a part of U.S. weapons and hardware supplied to Thailand to the value of 150-200 million dollars a year was finding its way to the terrorists' camps.

The decision of the House Foreign Affairs Committee on direct funding of the enemies of the Kampuchean people means that Washington has decided to cast aside camouflage and to give a semblance of legitimacy to the financing of the Pol Pot men and other Khmer reactionaries, who have actually become highway gangsters.

The steps taken by Washington today look very much like the beginning of U.S. armed intervention in Vietnam in the mid-1950s, which eventually escalated into a large-scale act of aggression. To all appearances, Washington would like to forget the lessons of the recent past.

Washington's direct financial and other assistance to the enemies of the Kampuchean people exposes the falsity of its claims that the United States is seeking a settlement of the situation around Kampuchea. In reality Washington is trying in every way to thwart such a settlement. Though fresh prospects have been opened now as a result of vigorous diplomatic efforts and the latest withdrawal of a part of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea, which began on Wednesday, Washington is trying further to escalate tension in the region.

PRC, USSR SIGN EDUCATION COOPERATION PROTOCOL

LD050703 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0642 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 5 Apr (TASS) -- A protocol was signed here on cooperation between the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the PRC Ministry of Education for the 1985-1986 academic year. The protocol provides for an exchange of 200 students and trainees. The delegation of staff from the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education was received by He Dongchang, PRC minister of education.

STATUS OF U.S.-PRC NUCLEAR PACT ANALYZED

OW041225 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1200 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Station observer Barov commentary]

[Text] A few days ago, the U.S. Department of State said: As of 30 April 1984, the U.S.-China agreement on cooperation in peaceful utilization of nuclear energy had not yet taken effect. The following is a commentary by station observer Barov in this connection. The agreement was initiated when President Reagan visited China in the spring of last year. The U.S. side lauded it as a major result of the trip; however, several weeks after Reagan's visit it became clear that it was still too early for the agreement's implementation.

A few days ago, in its written reply concerning the status of the U.S.-China agreement on peaceful utilization of nuclear energy, the U.S. Department of State noted: Although the U.S. departments concerned carefully analyzed the agreement's wording last year, the agreement has not been submitted to the President for approval. The Department of State said: These departments will wait until the United States and China reach a full understanding on the implementation of the agreement before submitting it to the President for approval and implementation. The written reply of the Department of State actually admits that the two countries have not reached a full understanding, and that some problems still have to be solved. The reply indicates that implementation of the agreement is not guaranteed even if the U.S. President signs it.

What does this all mean? Who and what stands in the way of implementing this agreement? Apparently it is not the business community because, as noted by THE WASHINGTON POST, the United States has run out of markets as far as atomic power companies are concerned. Yet China, as a potential market, is of tremendous importance to them. Many observers believe that the cause lies in political obstruction, as some people in the United States are afraid that China will transfer U.S. nuclear technology to countries the United States is reluctant to transfer its technology to. Spokesmen of the U.S. Government and Congress have energetically propagated this view. However, it seems that this is only part of the truth. As people see it, Washington has put off implementation of the agreement because it wants China to make strategic concessions. For instance, it has looked to China for new possibilities in conducting electronic monitoring of the Soviet Union, and it hopes to secure the right for U.S. warships to call at Chinese ports.

In short, the United States does not really believe that cooperation with China in peaceful utilization of nuclear energy conforms to long-term U.S. policy interests. Washington has been very frank about this. The most reactionary forces in the U.S. ruling class are now dominating the Reagan administration's policy to a very great extent. They are determined that no assistance should be given to socialism in any field, including the development of atomic power, even if it is socialism with Chinese characteristics.

FURTHER ON KUZNETSOV ACTIVITIES IN HUNGARY

Attends Military Parade

LD042248 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; V. Korzin video report from Budapest]

[Text] This morning there was a military parade here in the capital's main square. On the rostrum were Comrade Janos Kadar, the country's party and government leaders, and Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, head of the Soviet party and government delegation attending the celebrations. [Video shows men on rostrum, including Kadar and Kuznetsov; Kuznetsov stands immediately to the right of Kadar on the screen]

Subunits of servicemen are marching past. Modern military equipment is now passing. Like all socialist countries, People's Hungary threatens no one. Preservation of peace on earth is the cornerstone of the state's foreign policy. However, when first-strike nuclear missiles are being deployed quite nearby in Europe and Hungarian territory is marked on NATO's military caps as one of the possible targets for such a strike, one needs to keep one's powder dry and to strengthen the cohesion of the socialist countries.

After the military parade young people came out on to the festive square as a symbol of confidence in the future and of the country's movement toward the future.

Exchanges Toasts With Lazar

LD042204 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee and the Hungarian Council of Ministers gave a banquet in honor of the party and government delegations of socialist countries taking part in the celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism.

During the banquet Gyorgy Lazar and Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov exchanged friendly toasts, in which they emphasized the enormous importance of further strengthening the cohesion and interaction of the parties and the socialist countries in solving the most important problem facing mankind -- that of curbing the arms race and removing the nuclear threat menacing the world.

Departs Budapest 5 April

LD051013 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] The USSR party and government delegation, led by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left Budapest for the motherland today. It took part in celebrations of the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism.

HUNGARY'S LAZAR DISCUSSES COOPERATION IN MOSCOW

Meets With Gorbachev

LD011524 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] A meeting took place today between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, who arrived in Moscow at the head of a party and government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic.

During the conversation, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, a high assessment was made of the state of Soviet-Hungarian relations and the steadfast striving of the CPSU and the MSZMP to further strengthen multilateral ties and the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Hungary was stressed. In this context the importance was noted of the jubilee exhibition "Hungary on the Path of Socialism" which has opened in Moscow and which vividly demonstrated the achievements of the Hungarian people in the 40 years since liberation from fascism and our countries' strengthening cooperation. Satisfaction was expressed over the signing of the long-term program for developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic up to the year 2000, which marks a new important step in the strengthening of interaction between the two countries and the fulfillment of the decisions of the economic conference of CEMA member-countries at the summit level.

Comrade Gorbachev wished the Communists and working people of Hungary great successes in fulfilling the education of the 13th MSZMP Congress.

Talks With Aliyev

LD011258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Comrade Aliyev had a meeting with Gyorgy Lazar in the Kremlin today. They exchanged information about the progress of communist and socialist construction in the USSR and in Hungary. A long-term program for developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Hungary in the period up to the year 2000 was signed. The document was signed for the USSR by Comrade Aliyev, and for Hungary by Gyorgy Lazar. Present at the signing on the Soviet side were: Comrades Dolgikh, Rusakov, Ryzhkov, Arkhipov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, and chairmen of USSR state committees. On the Hungarian side, Havasi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and other members of the delegation were present. The USSR Government gave a luncheon in the Kremlin in honor of the Hungarian delegation headed by Gyorgy Lazar. During the luncheon, which passed in an atmosphere of fraternity and cordiality, Comrade Aliyev and Gyorgy Lazar exchanged friendly toasts. Present at the luncheon were Comrades Dolgikh, Rusakov, Ryzhkov, Arkhipov, and other officials.

Cooperation Program Signed

LD011859 Budapest MTI in English 1810 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, April 1 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Committee of the CPSU CC and first vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, signed the long-term programme on the development of Hungarian-Soviet economic and technical-scientific cooperation until the year 2000, in the Kremlin Monday.

Present were the members of the Hungarian party and government delegation; Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; Lajos Faluvegi and Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade; Istvan Roska, deputy foreign minister; and Sandor Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador in Moscow.

The Soviet party included Vladimir Dolgikh, candidate member of the PC [Politburo] of the CPSU CC and secretary of the CPSU CC, Nikolay Ryzhkov and Konstantin Rusakov, secretaries of the Central Committee, Ivan Arkhipov, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, vice-chairman Aleksey Antonov, Nikolay Martynov, Ziya Nuriyev, Leonid Smirnov, Boris Shcherbina and Nikolay Talyzin and several senior Soviet officials.

The programme until the end of the century determines the road of long-term development of cooperation by taking the objective capacities of Hungary and the Soviet Union into consideration. The acceleration of technical-scientific development, a more rapid application of technical-scientific results and a more sensible use of natural resources are of prior importance in both countries.

The programme gives priority to the widespread application of microelectronics and computer technology, complex automation, the accelerated use of nuclear energy (to produce electricity), the development of biotechnology, and the introduction and development of new technologies and materials on the international standard.

In production, Hungary and the Soviet Union concentrate their attention to extend reciprocally advantageous specialization and cooperation. In engineering cooperation, priority is given to the development and joint production of modern, economic and competitive production methods and equipment.

It is important to cooperate to supply the national economies of the two countries with fuel, energy and raw materials for which there is a need for the two countries to mobilize their own resources and to develop their transport systems and to use them economically and sensibly. Cooperation in this field is in harmony with the resolutions and guidelines of the economic summit of CMEA member-states. Modernization of production technology and products and the extension of the exchange of goods is prescribed in iron and non-ferrous metallurgy. New technologies and production equipment have been made for use in petrolchemistry and the chemical industry. In the field of household commodities, cooperation is geared to yield products that can meet more sophisticated consumer demands and can also increase mutual deliveries.

The parties have given special attention to the coordination of the production and servicing of durable goods and electronic equipment and to their standardization. In the food industry one of the most important priorities is to increase the quantity of food industrial products and to introduce up-to-date technologies and to develop and update the material-technical bases of agriculture and the food industry.

The long-term programme now signed offers a comprehensive framework which the two parties will fill in through the coordination of their five-year plans, the elaboration of sectoral projects and actual production specialization and cooperation agreements as well as foreign trade contacts.

ROMANOV, OTHERS ATTEND HUNGARIAN FESTIVAL OPENING

LD022003 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Excerpt] The Days of Hungarian Culture will serve the noble cause of strengthening friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Hungary.

This festival of arts and fraternity devoted to the 40th anniversary of liberating Hungary from fascism will be held in all the union republics. The Soviet people will meet known creative collectives and soloists and will learn about new films and musical and graphic arts.

The solemn opening of the days took place in Moscow today, at the Bolshoy Theater. Representatives of the public, figures from the arts and sciences, and workers from the capital's enterprises gathered here.

Comrades Romanov, Demichev, Zimyanin and the delegation headed by Minister of Culture and Education Kopeczi and Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador in the USSR were present at the soiree.

Comrade Ivanov, deputy minister of culture of the USSR, greeted the envoys of People's Hungary. He noted that since the memorable days of the Great Victory the working people of the two countries have walked together along the path of strengthening friendship, and establishing close political, economic and cultural cooperation.

Having thanked the Soviet people for their warmth and hospitality, Kopeczi stressed the great honor that it is for the participants in the current festival to represent the achievements of socialist Hungarian culture in the Soviet Union, whose heroic Army brought liberty to Hungarian soil 40 years ago at the price of huge sacrifices. It has opened the possibilities for revolutionary transformation.

HUNGARIAN CULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

PM031213 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Arrives"]

[Text] A delegation headed by B. Kopeczi, Hungarian minister of culture and education, arrived in Moscow 1 April to take part in their Hungarian Culture Days devoted to the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism.

Received by Demichev

LD041128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture, today received a delegation, led by Comrade Kopeczi, minister of culture and education of the Hungarian People's Republic, which is visiting our country in connection with the "Days of Hungarian Culture." The discussion, which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere, touched upon the further deepening of all-round development of Soviet-Hungarian cultural ties.

The emissaries of the fraternal country laid wreaths at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

RYZHKOV RECEIVES HUNGARY'S HAVASI FOR TALKS

LD011903 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Ryzhkov today met Comrade Havasi, member of the Politburo, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

During the conversation, which was held in a warm, comradely atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on certain questions of party leadership of economic construction and Soviet-Hungarian economic cooperation.

HUNGARY'S KADAR VIEWS INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD030611 Moscow TASS in English 0604 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS -- "We act on the scene of international struggle as a loyal ally of the Soviet Union, all the other countries of the socialist community on all fundamental questions. We aspire to continue enhancing our cohesion with all socialist countries", Janos Kadar, general secretary of Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, writes in the article "Forty Years of Free Europe", which he contributed to the newspaper PRAVDA today.

"We are working in a tense international situation", Janos Kadar writes. "The main reason for increased international tensions is the fact that the imperialist circles of the United States and other leading NATO countries are out to achieve superiority by building up armaments and to upset the military parity which exists between the Warsaw Treaty countries and the NATO members".

"History taught certain circles of imperialism nothing. Their plans are unrealistic however, since there is no sacrifice which the peoples would not make for the sake of their freedom. Over the forty years that have elapsed, socialism has become a world system and struck such deep roots in many countries, including the Hungarian People's Republic, that no one will be able to pull them out."

Touching upon the fraternal states' foreign policy, in particular, Janos Kadar stressed that "the socialist countries hold a realistic and constructive stance at disarmament talks. At the Stockholm conference, they strive to keep the process of enhancing security and strengthening cooperation in Europe going. By coming up with new proposals, they wish to give an impetus to the Vienna talks. The goal, which we set before ourselves, expresses the interests of the whole of mankind. This goal is equal security at a much lower level of armaments and progress towards general disarmament."

"We follow with great expectations the Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the United States, the agenda of which includes the most serious problem of our age -- the problem of putting a stop to the nuclear arms race on earth and preventing it from spilling over into outer space."

"Simultaneous dissolution of the military-political alliances effectively is an objective also for the Hungarian People's Republic. We believe, however, that in the present-day international political situation it is necessary to preserve, due to the aggressive policy of the North-Atlantic bloc, the organisation of the Warsaw Treaty states, which has guaranteed security to the socialist countries for thirty years now, and moreover, to enhance the coordination of the member states' defence and foreign policy efforts. For our part, we shall do everything to promote this."

HUNGARIAN ENVOY SPEAKS ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

LD041839 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Taking part in our program is Sandor Rajnai, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic in the USSR:

Dear comrades, 4 April is a turning point in the life of our people. This year, this date has particular importance because we are marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of our country. In 1945 as a result of the victorious advance of the glorious Red Army, the new Hungary was born. Our people pay tribute with deep respect and gratitude to the heroic struggle and to the sacrifices borne by the Soviet people for our liberation.

Over the past 4 decades, Hungary has become a socialist country. The basic condition for our successful creative labor has been that we have constantly been able to count on the international solidarity of the people of the USSR. The links between our parties, states and peoples are characterized by a community of ideas and political views, inviolable and strong alliance and deep friendship. Hungary is a reliable member of the Warsaw Pact and an active participant in socialist economic integration within the framework of the CEMA.

The 13th congress of our party adopted a decision on the new and important tasks aimed at further progress in political, economic, cultural, and public life. We wish to direct our economy on the intensive path of development, in order to further improve the condition of our people's life. We consider that these plans are realistic because we have the internal possibilities and we rely on the advantages of cooperation with the socialist countries.

The Hungarian People's Republic conducts a principled foreign and internal policy. Its main aim is to promote the victory of our common cause. Dear comrades, we are well aware of the wonderful successes which have been achieved by your country. The Hungarian people recognize that the successes of the selfless labor of the people of the Soviet Union strengthen the cause of socialism and the defense of peace throughout the world. I would particularly like to congratulate you on the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism. This date was a turning point in the fate of the whole of mankind and the Soviet people's sacrifices and contribution to this are of historic importance.

Allow me on the occasion of our joint celebrations to wish you further success and great happiness. Thank you for your attention.

USSR, HUNGARY EXCHANGE GREETINGS ON ANNIVERSARY

Soviet Party, Government

PM041036 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP

To Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council

To Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers

Dear comrades! On the occasion of fraternal Hungary's glorious jubilee -- the 40th anniversary of the liberation from fascism -- the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and all the Soviet people send cordial congratulations and best wishes to you, the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Presidential Council and Council of Ministers, the country's Communists, and all its working people.

Forty years now separate us from the memorable day of 4 April 1945 when the Hitlerites and their accomplices were driven from Hungarian soil as a result of the Soviet Army's victorious offensive. The year 1945 was also the year of the great victory over fascism, which had a profound influence on the entire course of world development.

A new era began in Hungary's history and real prospects opened for its development along the path of democracy and socialism. Hungary today is a socialist state with a modern industry, highly productive agriculture, comprehensively developed science and culture, and a high level of people's well-being.

The impressive successes achieved by Hungary's working people under the leadership of the MSZMP -- their acknowledged vanguard -- are clear and convincing evidence of the great vitality of Marxism-Leninism and the advantages of the socialist system. The fraternal Hungarian people are now confidently resolving the tasks posed by the 13th MSZMP Congress of building a developed socialist society.

As an active member of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, Hungary makes a fitting contribution to consolidating the fraternal socialist countries' unity and cohesion and to deepening socialist economic integration.

The last 40 years have been a period of fruitful development for the fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and Hungary. The close cooperation between the CPSU and the MSZMP and their unshakable loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism are the determining factor and the reliable guarantee of the further strengthening of the indestructible alliance between the USSR and Hungary.

The dynamic development of our all-around cooperation and the increasing of its effectiveness in accordance with the accords reached at meetings between Soviet and Hungarian leaders promote the successful resolution of the tasks of building socialism and communism in our countries. The CPSU and all Soviet people are firmly resolved to continue steadily strengthening our friendship and cooperation for the good of both peoples and in the interests of consolidating the positions of world socialism.

In an international situation that has worsened in recent years through the fault of the United States and NATO, the Soviet Union and Hungary, together with the other fraternal countries, are making unceasing efforts to implement the Warsaw Pact states' broad program of constructive peace initiatives aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war, curbing the arms race, preventing the militarization of space, and improving the international political climate. This approach shows clearly the truly humane, peace-loving nature of socialism, which is the decisive factor for maintaining world peace.

On the occasion of the noteworthy jubilee we send you, dear comrades, all Hungarian Communists and fraternal Hungary's working people, our heartfelt wishes for new achievements in socialist building, successful fulfillment of the 13th MSZMP Congress' decisions, and your motherland's continued prosperity.

May the fraternal alliance and eternal, indestructible friendship between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples strengthen!

Long live the unity, cooperation, and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries and their indestructible resolve to strengthen and defend socialism's gains and peace on earth!

CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

Hungarian Leaders' Message

PM041135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades! On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Presidential Council and Council of Ministers, and the entire Hungarian working people we cordially thank you for your sincere congratulations and friendly best wishes in connection with the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary -- our national holiday.

On the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation we greet the great Soviet people with a feeling of sincere friendship, and we recall with gratitude the Soviet Union's lasting historic service in liberating our motherland. We will always remember the Soviet heroes who gave their lives for the Hungarian people's freedom.

In 1944-1945 Hungary's progressive forces, led by the Communist Party, began to eradicate the consequences of the national catastrophe, laid the foundation of our new statehood, and led the country toward socialism. Since then the Hungarian people have traveled a historic path, built a developed industry and modern agriculture, and scaled the greatest heights of social progress.

The 13th MSZMP Congress, which finished its work a few days ago, confirmed that, by basing ourselves on our results, which are of epochal significance, we will in the forthcoming period proceed along the path of increasing our national economic potential and creating the preconditions for further improving the conditions of our life; and that, by developing socialist democracy, we will strengthen our national unity.

In the 40 years since liberation the friendship between our peoples and Hungarian-Soviet cooperation, which are based on the principles of internationalism, common ideas and goals, and mutual benefit, have become the determining factor in Hungary's socialist development. Both now and in the future the Soviet Union will form the most reliable international bulwark of our socialist motherland's independence. We will continue to regard it as our most important task to develop the cooperation with the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact and CEMA states, and the socialist community countries in the cause of strengthening international security and defending peace.

Our country knows well and highly appreciates the outstanding results achieved by the Soviet people under the CPSU's leadership in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Permit us to wish Soviet Communists and the Soviet people further success in continuing the Leninist policy and improving their developed socialist society.

Our party, the government, and the Hungarian people fully support the Soviet Union's consistent Leninist peace-loving policy aimed at curbing the arms race, achieving disarmament, strengthening international security, and preserving peace throughout the world.

Our party and government will continue to work toward further strengthening the indestructible friendship linking our parties and peoples and toward developing our countries' multifaceted cooperation.

We express gratitude for your kind wishes on the 40th anniversary of our national holiday and with outstanding new successes to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Soviet people in building the developed socialist society in the name of mankind's progress and of peace.

Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP

Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council

Gyorgy Lazar, premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers

Sokolov Greets Olah

PM041115 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Colonel General Comrade Istvan Olah, minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic

Esteemed comrade minister! On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf, I cordially congratulate you and all Hungarian servicemen on a memorable event -- the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism.

During the years of people's power the Hungarian working people, under the Communist Party's leadership, have transformed their motherland into an advanced socialist state.

Thanks to the concern of the MSZMP Central Committee, the government, and the Republic's whole people, the might of the Hungarian People's Army has been enhanced. Together with the Armies of the other Warsaw Pact states, the Hungarian People's Army is vigilantly guarding the gains of socialism.

On the day of the national holiday, Soviet servicemen wish the fraternal Hungarian people and the entire personnel of the Hungarian People's Army further successes in building a developed socialist society and in fulfilling the tasks set by the 13th MSZMP Congress for further strengthening the defense capability of the Hungarian People's Republic.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

AUCCTU Greets TU Council

LD050852 Moscow International Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The AUCCTU of the Soviet Union has sent a telegram of greetings to the Hungarian National Trade Union Council on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation. On behalf of the Soviet workers, kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia, the Central Council sends its warm greetings and cordial good wishes to the trade unions and all the workers of the Hungarian People's Republic on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

Four decades ago, the Hungarian working people took the power in the country into their own hands and took the road of socialist development. Under the well-tested leadership of the MSZMP during the years of the people's power, fundamental social and economic changes have been carried out in Hungary. Excellent results have been achieved in social and political life. as well as in the development of the Hungarian economy, science, and culture.

The roads to be followed by the country in the building of an advanced socialist society have been mapped out by the 13th MSZMP Congress which was held recently, the greetings telegram says.

We note with satisfaction that in all phases of socialist building work, the trade unions significantly contribute to the fulfillment of tasks outlined by the party. The unions mobilize the workers for carrying out the plans of the people's economy and provide for the satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of the workers.

We are truly glad that the multifaceted relations and cooperation between the Soviet and Hungarian trade unions are developing ceaselessly and are becoming more and more effective. The fruitful exchanges of experiences in all aspects of trade union work provide great help in sucessfully carrying out the tasks of socialist building work and promoting the consolidation of the community of the fraternal socialist countries.

We wish the Hungarian trade unions further successes in the building of an advanced socialist society and many successes in the fulfillment of resolutions of the 13th MSZMP Congress, the congratulatory telegram of greetings from the AUCCTU of the Soviet Union emphasizes.

ROMANIAN PREMIER CONGRATULATED ON REELECTION

PM021107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Please accept our congratulations on your reelection as prime minister of Romania and our wishes for your great success in this high and responsible post.

The USSR Council of Ministers

PRAVDA REPORTS ROMANIAN LEADERSHIP ELECTIONS

PM021552 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Leading Bodies Elected"]

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Mar -- At the first session of the Romanian Grand National Assembly, RCP Secretary General N. Ceausescu was elected Romanian president on the proposal of the RCP Central Committee and National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. He addressed the deputies.

The session also elected the Romanian Council of State with N. Ceausescu as its president.

C. Dascalescu was elected Romanian prime minister. A new Council of Ministers was appointed. S. Andrei is foreign minister and C. Olteanu minister of national defense.

TASS REPORTS SOKOLOV TO VISIT POLAND IN APRIL

LD040840 Moscow TASS in English 0831 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- At the invitation of minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic, General of the Army Florian Siwicki, Minister of Defense of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, will pay an official friendly visit to the Polish People's Republic in the first half of April 1985.

TASS CITES JOURNAL ON SOVIET-POLISH ALLIANCE

LD050905 Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 5 TASS -- "Having created conditions for the rebirth of the Polish state in its historically just borders and ensured it international recognition and security, the Soviet-Polish treaty of 1945 has also become a powerful lever for rehabilitating Poland's national economy of Poland and securing its successful advancement along the road of socialist construction", the MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS) journal said in its April issue in an article marking the 40th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Poland, which was signed on April 21, 1945.

Over the years the People's Government of Socialist Poland has been able to electrify the country, build sea ports and ship-building yards nearly from scratch and expand the ocean-going fleet. It had to fulfill the uphill tasks quickly and on a scale that such work had not yet been done in the country before. In that situation the Soviet Union's help had special significance to Poland.

"Soviet bread, cotton, oil, iron ore, non-ferrous metal ores, machines, industrial equipment and transport vehicles were indispensable to rehabilitating the Polish economy and building a solid foundation for all its subsequent development," the article said. "Thanks to the fraternal cooperation of the two countries, such totally new industries as aircraft-building, the auto industry and turbine-building were launched in People's Poland in a comparatively short span of time."

Touching on the crisis in Poland in 1980 and 1981, the journal said that "the imperialist services for 'covert warfare' miscalculated as they underestimated the effectiveness of the socialist state in Poland and the socialist community's determination to defend socialism in the fraternal country." "Life has confirmed conclusively," the article went on, "that the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the PPR [Polish People's Republic] and the USSR has not been a declaration of intent but an efficient instrument that has stood the test of practice. Its international significance grows even further amid the current aggravation of the international situation."

The article said that the meeting of the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Polish United Workers' Party in May 1984 and the long-term program for developing economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and the PPR in a period ending in 2000, which they have signed, have been of special significance to the Soviet-Polish alliance.

"True to its internationalist stand, the Soviet Union, which gave Poland invaluable aid during the war years and in the post-war period, continues to give its also today," MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN said. "The Soviet side voiced the conviction that the working class, the working people of the country under the guidance of the Polish United Workers' Party will be able to overcome the consequences of the crisis and steer their homeland onto the tracks of stable socialist development. In the struggle for these aims the Polish Communists, the fraternal Polish people can, like before, rely on the support and solidarity of the CPSU and the Soviet people."

USSR-FRENCH PROTOCOL SIGNED, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD042152 Moscow TASS in English 2113 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Paris April 4 TASS -- The 19th session of the permanent mixed Soviet-French Commission for Scientific, Technical and Economic Cooperation ended here today. It was chaired by French Industrial Redeployment and External Trade Minister Edith Cresson. The Soviet delegation was led by Yakov Ryabov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Participants in the session, which passed in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, reviewed a broad range of questions related to the condition of Soviet-French trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation and to prospects for its further development.

The protocol signed by the leaders of the delegations upon the end of the session says that the two sides reiterated their conviction that fruitful cooperation in these fields in accordance with the clauses and spirit of the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation meets the basic interests of the Soviet and French peoples. Attention was concentrated at the session on possibilities for the further invigoration and extension of Soviet-French cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, in accordance with the spirit of recent talks between the leaders of the Soviet Union and France.

The communique approved by the session points out that trade between the two countries has grown considerably since 1980. In the period between 1980 and 1984 it totalled about 20 billion roubles, which is a more than two-fold increase over 1975-1979. Talks are being carried out at present on a number of major projects of cooperation.

The sides reached agreement to begin drafting an accord on economic cooperation for 1986-1990.

Scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and France, the document stresses, is developing successfully under the existing agreements.

The commission noted specifically the development of cooperation between the USSR and France in the exploration and use of space for peaceful purposes, and stressed in this connection the importance of such projects and experiments as the launching of the Soviet spacecraft "Vega" and medical experiments aboard the space station "Salyut" with the help of the French instrument "Echograph." It is planned that France will participate in the Soviet "Phobos" project to study Mars and its satellite Phobos.

Answering questions from the mass media, Yakov Ryabov noted that fruitful cooperation between the USSR and France was contributing to the restoration of the climate of trust and detente in relations between states with different social systems.

The leader of the Soviet delegation had a conversation with French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, and discussed with him bilateral Soviet-French relations in the economy, science and technology. The sides noted that the recent talks between the Soviet and French leaders in Moscow were confirming the mutual interest of the sides in expanding business cooperation between the two countries. The problems arising in such cooperation can and must be overcome by joint efforts with due respect for each other's interests and on the basis of mutual benefit.

A reception was given at the Soviet Embassy in Paris. It was attended by Yakov Ryabov, Edith Cresson, Soviet and French officials, Maxine Gremetz and Gaston Plissonnier, members of the Politbureau and secretaries of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, and numerous representatives of the French business community.

HELSINKI PAPER ON KUZNETSOV TALK WITH DELEGATION

PM041048 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 2 Apr 85 p 5

[FINSKA NOTISBYRAN dispatch: "Kuznetsov: CSCE Meeting at a Suitable Level"]

[Text] Moscow -- First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Vasiliy Kuznetsov hopes that the upcoming meeting to mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act can be held at "a level suited to the purpose." Yesterday Kuznetsov met with the Finnish parliamentary delegation led by Eduskunta Speaker Erkki Pystynen that is currently visiting the Soviet Union. The Finnish parliamentary delegation met with Kuznetsov yesterday afternoon in the Kremlin for 55 minutes.

Kuznetsov noted the high parliamentary level that the delegation represents -- the parliamentary group chairmen of all the larger parliamentary parties and National Coalition Party Chairman Ilkka Suominen were present -- and pointed to the Soviet Union's satisfaction with the development of Soviet-Finnish relations.

Kuznetsov said that the international situation at the moment is complicated, but he stressed at the same time his satisfaction with the active efforts by Finland and the Eduskunta to create a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area. He also noted that the delegation's visit coincides with the celebrations marking the 37th anniversary of the signing of the Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty.

This morning the delegation will fly to Tashkent, and it will return to Moscow from the more touristic part of its program on Friday [5 April]. Next Monday [8 April] there will be a final round of negotiations with the delegation's hosts, the Supreme Soviet in Moscow. The delegation will also visit Tallinn.

TASS REVIEWS USSR-FINNISH ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD042324 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland is developing with success in ferrous metallurgy, power generation, transport construction and other branches. Noticeable successes in the joint construction of various economic projects have been achieved in the 37 years since the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the two countries. Thus, a metallurgical plant in Raaha was built in Finland with the participation of Soviet organisations, as well as several thermal power stations and the USSR-Finland gas pipeline. The "Lovisa" Atomic Power Station was one of the biggest projects of Soviet-Finnish cooperation. It is now one of the best in the world by its technical and economic indicators, safety and absence of any negative impact on the environment.

In their turn Finnish firms took part in the construction in the USSR of the Kostomuksha Mining and Concentrating Complex and continue cooperation with Soviet organisations in the expansion of this enterprise and in the construction of a number of other projects in the USSR.

At present economic cooperation between the USSR and Finland continues to develop vigorously. Thus, the oxygen-converter production shop at the plant in Raaha is now being jointly modernised and a coke furnace battery with an annual capacity of 470,000 tons of metallurgical coke is being built there as well. Being studied now is the possibility of cooperation by the sides in the construction of a second section of this battery and increasing its annual capacity to 940,000 tons of coke. The construction of a thermal power station with a capacity of 60 megawatts has been started in Joensuu.

Under a major contract signed this year Soviet organisations and Finnish firms will build a new section of the operating USSR-Finland gas pipeline. It will stretch for 250 kilometres from Kouvola to Tampere and Helsinki. The commiossioning of this section of the gas pipeline in 1987 will make it possible to double or treble deliveries of Soviet natural gas to Finland.

The joint construction of economic projects in third countries has become in recent years an important direction of Soviet-Finnish cooperation. Soviet organisations for instance, buy from Finnish firms various equipment and machinery which are then used in the building of economic projects in India, Iran, Pakistan and Iraq. A TASS correspondent learned at the USSR State Committee for External Economic Ties that the sides are now studying the possibility of cooperation in the construction of enterprises in countries of the Near and Middle East, Africa and Latin America.

The dynamic development of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland is evidence of strengthening friendship between the peoples of the two neighbouring countries. In the coming five-year period (1986-1990) this cooperation will be further expanded in many spheres set forth in the long-term programme of developing bilateral economic ties in the period to the year 1990.

ZHOLKVER COMMENTARY VIEWS NATO ANNIVERSARY

LD041141 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] April 4 will be the 36th anniversary of the formation of the NATO military bloc. At the microphone is our political observer, Aleksandr Zholkver:

When, on 4 April 1949, the treaty proclaiming the formation of NATO was being signed, not a few speeches were made about serving peace, democracy, and human rights. The intervening 3 and 1/2 decades have totally demolished all those grandiloquent declarations. Indeed, what are all these Atlantic councils, committees, and groups, of which there are in all 300, mainly engaged in? Above all, escalation of the arms race. Just recently NATO Secretary Carrington, announced that 134 American Pershings and cruise missiles have already been deployed in Western Europe. The total number of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe is to reach 572; while in the United States itself, as you know, they are rushing ahead with production of the MX strategic missile. Nor is it by any means only a matter of missiles: The name of the American NATO commander-in-chief, General Rogers, has been given to a special plan envisaging a conventional weapon build-up in the Atlantic bloc. The American leadership in NATO is striving to extend the arms race into space. At the latest NATO Nuclear Planning Group session in Luxembourg, the Pentagon boss presented all the Atlantic states with an ultimatum demanding that they join in implementing the American plans to develop space weapons.

All these plans, relating to both earth and space, and based on American imperialism's old dream of world domination and military superiority over the socialist countries, and all the talk about democracy and human rights is nothing more than camouflage, which, incidentally, has been completely cast aside in the course of NATO's notorious strategic cooperation with the inhuman dictatorships of the RSA [Republic of South Africa], Israel, El Salvador, and Chile. At the same time, one cannot fail to mention that the American policy of strength, which has been and remains the foundation of NATO's strategy, has, in the past 3 and 1/2 decades, clearly shown itself to be sterile and hopeless. The Warsaw Pact organization, set up 6 years after NATO, reliably stands guard over the socialist countries' peaceful toil and security. Now, even that veteran American publicist, James Reston, admits that the United States has a war strategy, but not a peace strategy. I would take that admission as the epigraph of the present NATO anniversary.

SUPREME SOVIET GREETINGS TO GREEK PRESIDENT

PM040855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Khristos Sartzetakis, president of Greece

Please accept our sincere congratulations on your election as president of Greece and wishes for success in your responsible activity in this high post.

We express the confidence that the traditionally friendly, good-neighborly relations between our countries will continue to develop for the good of the Soviet and Greek peoples and in the interests of consolidating world peace and international security.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

GALLEGO-LED SPANISH CP CONDEMNS EUROCOMMUNISM

LD042036 Moscow TASS in English 1951 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Madrid April 4 TASS -- "Eurocommunism" is the cause of the crisis now being experienced by the Communist Party of Spain, said general secretary of the Communist Party (Spain) Ignacio Gallego, at a press-conference that was held here. Neither the party's unity nor its restoration are possible on the positions of "Eurocommunism", he said. The Communist Party of Spain should have never given up the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The idea of convergence of the left forces, that was put forward by General Secretary of the Communist Party of Spain Gerardo Iglesias is only a cover-up of the liquidationist policy which is conducted by the present-day leadership of the Communist Party of Spain, stressed Ignacio Gallego. He turned down Santiago Carillo's thesis on formation of the platform of unity of all Communists. "Communist unity is the problem of all, not only of some leaders", said the general secretary of the Communist Party (Spain). Unity is possible only on the positions of Marxism-Leninism, traditional principles of Communists.

Ignacio Gallego said that his party "works for and applies unity of all Spanish Communists who have sufficient strength for creating a strong and representative party".

The Communist Party (Spain) is against Spain's entry into the Common Market and the coming visit to Madrid of U.S. President Reagan, said Ignacio Gallego.

That visit will be aimed at blackmailing the Socialist government so that to prevent the promised referendum on the Spain-NATO problem for the country to continue being member of the Atlantic alliance.

TOLKUNOV RECEIVES BASQUE PARTY LEADERS

LD032154 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 3 -- Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, received today Juan Maria Bandres, member of the Congress of Deputies of Spain, chairman of Euskadiko Ezkerra Party. He is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

The sides discussed during the conversation issues connected with terminating the arms race, preventing the militarization of outer space, ways of strengthening peace and disarmament in Europe and throughout the world.

TASS CITES IZVESTIYA CONDEMNING 'ANTONOV CASE'

LD022356 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 2 TASS -- The newspaper IZVESTIYA has published the last installment of a story by Nikolay Paklin, its correspondent in Rome, about the so-called "Antonov case."

By the summer of 1983, he writes, so many obvious absurdities and "testimony" easily refuted by the defence had accumulated, that those who wirepulled the Turkish terrorist, made up their mind to relive him at least of a part of this load. This was done in an amazingly simple manner.

One fine day, on June 28, 1983, Agca told the investigator that he had never been in Sergey Antonov's apartment, that he had not known his wife (according to the previous testimony, Antonov introduced Rociza to Agca in the "Picadilly" restaurant in Rome in January 1981) and that there had been "no concluding preparatory meeting" either at Antonov's place, or any other place on May 10, 1981. He also confessed that Antonov had not participated in any "preparations for an attempt on the life of Walesa."

It might seem that after such a confession the authorities should have immediately stopped the "Antonov case", released the Bulgarian citizen from custody and offer appropriate apologies. Yet nothing of the sort has been done, the correspondent notes.

In October 1984, the story continues, the indictment of investigator Martella in the "Antonov case" was sent to the jury. The file has 1,234 pages. It is some sort of summary of the "work" done by the Roman investigator over two years and a half. The highlight of that document is the following phrase: "Agca was mere pawn in the large plot to assassinate the pope".

"The decision of investigator Martella", the newspaper points out, "was jubilantly welcomed by the right-wing press. But particularly tempestuous applause, predictably, came from the overseas, from the U.S. State Department.

The U.S. State Department expressed congratulations to the Italian Government for the "firmness and consistency" shown in the investigation into the attempt on the life of John Paul the Second.

An official spokesman for the U.S. State Department stressed that the U.S. Administration expressed its "full trust" in the "proofs" of the guilt of Sergey Antonov and the other two Bulgarian citizens collected in the indictment."

Yet, there are "no proofs" in the "indictment", Paklin writes. There is only false "testimony" by Agca, on whose basis the Roman investigatory authorities are trying to build a logical chain of accusations of "complicity" of three Bulgarian citizens in an attempt on the life of the pope. After the "indictment" was made public, the author of the story visited prominent Italian lawyer Giuseppe Consolo, Sergey Antonov's counsel for defence, and asked him on what the indictment is built.

The indictment is based only on the statements by Turkish terrorist Ali Agca, he said. There is literally not a single fact to prove that Antonov or the other Bulgarian citizens are guilty. By sending the case to court, investigator Martella acted in breach of Article 374 of Italy's Code of Practice. It says explicitly that to institute proceedings against a defendant, it is necessary to have convincing proofs of his guilt. I stress that Martella has no proofs at all, much less "convincing" ones. Under the provisions of the Code of Practice placed on record in Articles 479 and 378, in the event the investigator established "insufficiency" of proofs," the case is stopped. Martella should have long stopped the "Antonov case."

Judges of the Roman jury Severino Santiapichi and Fernando Attolico, Public Prosecutor Antonio Marini, who will have to examine the "Antonov case", the correspondent continues, are not bound by the conclusions drawn by the investigator in the course of the preliminary investigation and the opinion of the Roman public prosecutors' office. They will have to take a decision, basing themselves on the facts, which are to be presented in court. They categorically reject in advance the possibility of their concessions to any pressure, and declare their totally unbiassed attitude. This fact, apparently, alarms the authors of the farce named the "Antonov case". It has been learned that prosecution began gradually preparing false witnesses to "substantiate" and make the "Bulgarian version" convincing." One of them was to be the Soviet citizen Oleg Bitov, whom the Western secret services were hastily preparing for that role.

"Time will show how the trial will proceed. But it is clear to all unbiassed people already now that if the Italian judiciary authorities examine the "Antonov case" objectively -- in the full meaning of this word, this will inevitably result in a triumph of justice and release from custody of an innocent person, who became victim of a crude political provocation. It will inevitably lead to the failure of the provocation itself", Nikolay Paklin writes in conclusion.

IRANIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 5 APR

LD051328 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 5 TASS -- A delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Hoseyn Kazempur Ardabili arrived in Moscow today on a brief visit on mutual arrangement of the sides.

AFP Report

AU051343 Paris AFP in English 1311 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, April 5 (AFP) -- Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Huseyn Kazempur Ardabili arrived here today for talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, Iranian diplomats said.

Radio Tehran earlier said that Mr Ardabili would deliver a message from Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, who received a message from Mr. Gromyko via the Soviet Embassy in Tehran several days ago.

The Soviet Union has maintained a neutral stance over the Gulf conflict, although it is one of Iraq's biggest suppliers of arms, particularly surface-to-surface missiles.

The Kremlin has condemned the escalation in the war and last night, the official TASS news agency denied "insinuations by the Voice of America" that Iraq was bombarding Iran "with Soviet permission."

Tehran radio said Mr. Ardabili's visit aimed to discuss bilateral relations, which have been cool since Tehran's crackdown on the Iranian Communist Party and its explusion of 18 Soviet diplomats in May 1983.

TASS CITES IRANIAN, IRAQI BATTLE REPORTS

LD051225 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad April 5 TASS -- Iraqi aviation Thursday night attacked a "large naval target" near the Iranian Island of Khark in the Persian Gulf, an Iraqi military spokesman said.

Iraqi warplanes, according to a communique of the Iraqi high military command, flew 171 combat sorties in the past 24 hours, strafing Iranian troop positions and concentrations in the Maysan sector and the area "east of the River Tigris". The enemy suffered manpower and materiel losses.

Nicosia April 5 TASS -- Iranian planes Thursday bombed three Iraqi cities, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported.

Iranian long-range artillery continued pounding the Iraqi city of Basra.

REASONS FOR PROTESTS IN SUDAN DISCUSSED

LD042258 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Georgiy Tanov commentary]

[Text] The end of March and the beginning of April witness the people's growing protests in the two largest cities of the Sudan, Khartoum and Omdurman. More from our observer Georgiy Tanov:

The immediate reason for these protests was the cancellation of state subsidies for prime necessity goods, especially for foodstuffs. This entailed at once a substantial rise in prices. The protests, besides, assumed an anti-American nature, since subsidies were cancelled on the insistence of the International Monetary Fund and Washington, who put forward this demand as a condition for granting loans and help to the Sudan. As many observers point out, people's disturbances in Khartoum and Omdurman are only partial signs of the general economic, social, and political crisis taking place in the country. Spontaneous protests of the poor, unemployed, and homeless were backed by students, trade unions, and representatives of the intelligentsia. As the FRANCE PRESS has reported, part of the servicemen joined the opposition.

The government's reaction was prompt, victims are reported among the protestors, thousands of people have been arrested and some 850 people, as Western agencies reveal, have already been tried by special tribunals.

Official Washington, however, has given to understand that it accepts the version of the Sudanese authorities concerning latest disturbances. According to it, the current situation has been caused by what was termed as intrigues of certain radical groups, rather than by the prolonged economic and social crisis. An urgent meeting took place between the President of the United States and the Sudanese president. Washington announced no less urgently that Sudan, who was mainly the recipient of American military aid, will now get American economic aid. The United States State Department made it clear however that in order to carry out through their program of American aid the Sudanese will have to tighten their belts.

The African Horn, the Red Sea and the big Nile are important regions for American military and political plans. Sudan has allowed the Pentagon the use of its ports and airfields. The Pentagon gladly used them during the aggravation of the crisis in Chad. Sudan is also considered to be a suitable area for exerting pressure on Ethiopia. It's a fact that whenever relations between Ethiopia and Sudan worsened, as the case was in 1975, 1977, and 1983, that deterioration of relations always took place, as it is today, against the background of the active American-Sudanese rapprochement, especially in the military field. Today Washington would like to take advantage of the tense situation in Sudan to strengthen its strategic positions in the region.

BRIEFS

USSR-PDRY COOPERATION PROGRAM -- The plan for economic and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PDRY for 1985 and 1986 was signed today in the capital of the PDRY. The plan calls for the development of the exchanges in the field of culture, arts and science, (?consolidating) the relations between the creative and social organizations and the information institutions in both countries. The Soviet Union will continue to help the PDRY in the matter of preparing the national cadres. According to the plan, cooperation in the field of education and health will be developed. [Text] [Moscow International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Apr 85 LD]

ANGOLAN PLANNING MINISTER ON SOVIET COOPERATION

LD042302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The fourth session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Angolan Commission for Trade, Economic and Technical Cooperation was held in Angola. Our Luanda correspondent asked Comrade Lopo do Nascimento, member of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] - Labor Party Central Committee and minister of planning of the People's Republic of Angola, to comment on the session results.

[Begin do Nascimento recording in Portuguese with superimposed Russian translation] We are satisfied with the results of the talks, during which (?we discussed) ways to expand and intensify our economic, technical and trade links. Despite the fact that our cooperation is carried out in the extremely difficult conditions of armed aggression against the People's Republic of Angola by the forces of reaction, we can state that this cooperation is developing successfully. In particular, we would like to point to the selfless work of Soviet specialists in various projects which come under this bilateral cooperation. They are enthusiastically striving to work more productively and fruitfully, despite the difficult conditions in which they are living and working and despite the tough situation facing the country. As for future cooperation, the Soviet Union will continue assisting us in developing such fields as power engineering, fishing industry, geological and mining industries, construction industry and training native specialists. In the next few years [word indistinct] in the country, construction work will begin on the large (?Capanda) GES and a coastal fish complex, and enterprise destroyed as a result of the aggression will be rebuilt. [end recording]

In conclusion, Lopo do Nascimento once more highly praised Soviet-Angolan bilateral relations and expressed the hope that they would be further expanded and intensified in the future.

PARLIAMENTARY GROUP STOPS OVER IN BENIN

PM041313 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Cotonou, 3 Apr -- R.V. Guezo, chairman of the Revolutionary National Assembly of the People's Republic of Benin, has received a delegation from the USSR Parliamentary Group. It was here en route for home from the capital of the Republic of Togo, Lome, where it had taken part in the work of the 73d IPU conference. The delegation, which was headed by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of Nationalities, included USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies T.N. Bokareva, S.A. Losev, and V.I. Semenov.

During the talk which took place it was noted that the Soviet Union and Benin are linked by firm relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation. The countries consistently advocate the establishment of world peace and disarmament and the creation of a new international economic order.

The meeting, in which V.I. Agapov, USSR ambassador to Benin, also took part, examined questions of the development of Soviet-Beninese interparliamentary relations.

At the airport in Moscow the delegation was met by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR Parlimentary Group, V.I. Andreyev, deputy chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet International Relations Department, and other officials.

U.S. CITIZEN SENTENCED IN LIBERIAN COUP ATTEMPT

LD042338 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Monrovia April 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Gennadiy Talalayev reports:

Liberian court has sentenced U.S. citizen William Woodhouse to ten years in prison for his involvement in the conspiracy to overthrow Liberia's Government. As is reported by the LINA news agency, the former Marine was to participate in a state coup on the night of November 3-4, last year. The American together with Liberian conspirators, illegally brought into the country a batch of firearms. At the trial they admitted that in the United States they had got a big sum of dollars to finance the criminal action. Part of the money was intended to recruit foreign mercenaries. According to the conspirators' plan, the American Marine was instructed to head "a group of Liberian servicemen" in the course of the coup.

TASS CITES AFP ON ISRAELI MILITARY AID TO SOMALIA

LD042108 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Paris April 4 TASS -- High-ranking officials of the ruling Somali regime visited Israel last February and held secret talks with South African officials, according to a FRANCE PRESSE report. Referring to a communique of the Somali National Movement, FRANCE PRESSE writes that the talks touched on cooperation between Mogadishu and Pretoria. According to the data of Somali opposition organizations, Israel promised the Siad Barre regime military aid and cooperation in intelligence operations.

REGULAR CPSU POLITBURO MEETING HELD 4 APR

PM051212 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its regular meeting the CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the slogans of the CPSU Central Committee for May Day, the international holiday of working people.

A number of questions connected with expanding preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, increasing the efficiency of our economy, introducing achievements of science and technology in production, strengthening discipline, and excluding phenomena alien to socialism from the life of society were examined at the meeting.

Taking into account the numerous proposals sent by working people to central and local bodies, the Politburo comprehensively studied the question of combating drunkenness and alcoholism.

Viewing the overcoming of this ugly phenomenon as a social task of great political importance, the CPSU Central Committee approved a set of major social, political, economic, administrative, medical, and other measures to intensify struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism and remove them from the life of our society. Particular emphasis was placed on the need to consistently implement measures in the fight against drunkenness, to unify and coordinate, with these aims in mind, the efforts of state and economic bodies, party, and public organizations, and to mount wide-ranging antialcohol propaganda.

Approval was given to proposals to perfect legislation designed to fight alcoholism and for a system of measures to be carried out in this respect by the USSR Council of Ministers, ministries, departments, and law enforcement bodies.

The Politburo heard a report by Comrade Grigoriy Romanov on the participation of a CPSU delegation in the work of the 13th Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Congress. The delegation's activity and the results of its conversations with Hungarian leaders were approved. The conviction was expressed that the decisions of the congress, directed at further consolidating socialism's positions in Hungary, will facilitate the development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the MSZMP, the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic, the strengthening of the cohesion of the countries of the socialist community in their common struggle for peace and the security of peoples.

The Politburo studied the results of Vitaliy Vorotnikov's and Vladimir Shcherbitskiy's conversations with the president of the FRG Bundesrat, Prime Minister of Baden-Wuertemberg Lothar Spaeth, who was staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. It was noted that our countries have considerable possibilities for developing mutually advantageous relations on the basis of the Moscow treaty between the USSR and the FRG and with proper regard for the interests of both sides.

A number of other questions of implementing the party's economic and social policy, strengthening cooperation with fraternal socialist countries and ensuring universal peace and the security of the peoples of the world were discussed at the meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee.

PUBLICITY OF PEOPLE'S SOVIETS WORK DISCUSSED

LD042239 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1440 GMT 3 Apr 85

["Lenin's University of Millions" program; talk by Vsevolid Ivanovich Vasilyev, doctor of law, entitled "The Soviets of People's Deputies: The Embodiment of People's Sovereignty"]

[Excerpt] The party sees one of the most important ways to solving the key task of its internal policy, the improvement and development of democracy and the whole system of people's socialist self-government, in the further raising of the role of the soviets.

The unified social makeup of the soviets as organs of people's power presupposes unified democratic principles for the organization of their work. The activity of each is based on collective, free, businesslike discussion and solution of questions, publicity [glasnost], regular accountability of executive, administrative, and other organs to the soviets and the population, and wide-scale attraction of citizens to participate in their work. So it is written in the USSR's Constitution and so it takes place in practice.

Let us take, for example, the principle of publicity: the sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet, of the supreme soviets of union and autonomous republics, and also the activity of local soviets are widely reported in the press, and on radio and television. Moreever, the work connected with informing the population of the affairs of the oblast, kray, city, rayon, and rural soviets is constantly improving. For example, much is done to realize the principle of publicity by the soviets of Gomel Oblast in the Belorussian SSR. Stands have been set up in the most frequented places with the title: "The Soviet Reports." They are located in the building of executive committees, in clubs, libraries, on farms; they display the yearly and long-term plans of the soviets' work, their executive committees and standing commissions. In order to provide publicity for the monitoring of the execution of decisions so-called monitoring screens have been installed in obvious places in executive committee buildings and on these are reported decisions made and to whom they have been entrusted. The progress of their fulfillment is displayed by means of a color; in the event of the nonexecution of a task in the time allotted the color red appears on the screen.

Other forms of publicity have become established in the oblast. These are the early notice of forthcoming soviet sessions in the press, discussions of drafts of the most important decisions at workers' collectives' meetings and at meetings of citizens in their place of residence, polls of public opinion using question and answer forms, and many other types. All of them not only allow voters to be given necessary information and their opinion to be known but also help to attract and involve people in the practical solution of state and social affairs.

Mention was made at the Extraordinary March Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee of the need to further publicize the work of party, administrative, state, and social organizations. The CPSU's practical experience completely confirmed Lenin's conclusion that the state is rooted in the consciousness of the masses. The better informed the people are, the more consciously they act, the more actively they support the party, its plans and its program aims. The soviets' work is on the upsurge just now; they are broadening and deepening their influence on all processes of economic and social development. It is impossible not to see in this the result of the efforts of the party which has set and consistently solves the task of better and more fully using the very rich legal and organizational opportunities of the organs of state power. However, it is impossible not to see that far from all reserves have been launched into the task. There is pressing work ahead in already defined and new directions.

The soviets have yet to make a sizeable contribution in the implementation of the party's line on the speeding up of the social and economic development of the country. It is a matter of the transformation of the material and technological production base and the improvement of the system of social, and, above all, economic relations; it is a matter of the development of the human being himself, of a qualitative improvement in the material conditions of his life and work. The active participation of the soviets in the solution of all these problems presupposes affirmation of the Leninist style in all their activities -- the raising of efficiency and an implacable battle with formalism and showiness ostentation [paradnost]. The party is seeking to achieve a thorough and deep validation of the decisions made by the soviets and their organs, a strict execution of what has been planned.

The foundations to improve the soviets' work remain the strengthening of their links with the masses, raising the efficiency of all democratic forms and methods of leadership. Our soviets are a shining embodiment of the sovereignty of the people: Their creative potential is inexhaustible. The wide-ranging and consistent use of that potential is the guarantee of the successful activity of the organs of power in all areas and all spheres of economic and social-cultural construction.

GRISHIN REPORTS TO MOSCOW UNIVERSITY AKTIV

LD041634 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] At a meeting of the party aktiv of Moscow State University today, the results of the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary March Plenum and tasks of the university's party organization were discussed. In a report by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, it was noted that Muscovites, having widely developed competition to fulfill the 5-year plan ahead of schedule, had successfully coped with the tasks of the first quarter of the final year.

Communists and the whole kollektiv of the Moscow University had made a considerable contribution to the successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan. During the years of the 4-year plan about 15,000 highly qualified specialists have been trained here, and major theoretical and applied work in the field of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, and other branches of sciences has been fulfilled. The effectiveness of scientific research has increased. Those who spoke exposed shortcomings and mapped out ways to eliminate them.

USSR ACADEMY GEOGRAPHY INSTITUTE CHIEF DIES

PM031159 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 6

[Obituary of Academician I.P. Gerasimov]

[Excerpt] Academician Innokentiy Petrovich Gerasimov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Geography and an outstanding Soviet scientist, died on 30 March in his 80th year after a serious illness. I.P. Gerasimov was born in Kostroma in 1905.

NEW TURKMEN AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT CHAIRMAN

WA051313 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 16 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 50-word announcement of the naming of Vyachyeslav Dmitriyevich Zinchyenko as the new chairman of the Turkmen SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

The announcement is signed by B. Yazkuliyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and by O. Nazarova, secretary of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On page four of the same paper is a 50-word announcement that Leonid Aleksandrovich Kruglayakov was released from his duties as the chairman of the Turkmen SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture on 15 March 1985 in connection with his moving on to other work.

NEW TURKMEN SSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN

WA051324 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 19 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 50-word announcement of the naming of Saparmurad Atayevich Niyazov the new chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers. The announcement is signed by B. Yakuliyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and by O. Nazarova, secretary of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

TURKMEN SSR MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS RELIEVED

WA051330 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 19 March 1985, carries on page 4 a 25-word unsigned announcement stating that Nazar Tolliyevich Suyunov was released from his duties as Turkmen SSR Minister of Foreign Affairs on 18 March.

BRIEFS

AWARDS FOR RADIO BROADCASTING -- By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium orders and medals of the Soviet Union have been awarded to the most outstanding workers in radio broadcasting for services to the development of Soviet radio broadcasting. The Order of Lenin has been awarded to announcer on Central Intra-Union Radio (Vysotskaya); the Order of the October Revolution to Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting Orlov; a large group of workers have been honored with Orders of the Labor Red Banner, Friendship of Peoples, Badge of Honor, Labor Glory, and with medals. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 3 Apr 85 LD]

PRESIDIUM DECORATION DECREE -- The title of Hero of Socialist Labor was awarded to People's Artist of the USSR Lev Yefimovich Kerbel today by a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This award is for great services in the development of Soviet figurative art. The Order of Lenin and the Gold Hammer and Sickle Medal were also conferred on him. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 26 Mar 85 LD]

ARMENIAN OFFICIAL APPOINTED -- The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Levon Oganes Beglaryan as chairman of the Armenian SSR State Committee for Construction Affairs. [Text] [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 17 Mar 85 p 2 GF]

ENGLISH-ARMENIAN DICTIONARY -- The Hayastan Publication Bureau has published an English-Armenian technical dictionary. It has been prepared by the Yerevan Russian and Foreign Languages State Pedagogical Institute English Language Department. [Summary] [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1800 GMT 1 Apr 85 GF]

ALL-UNION ECONOMIC PLANNING CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD042058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] An All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference on urgent problems in improving economic planning levers of control in the national economy has finished its work in Moscow.

Prof Anatoliy Nikolayevich Lusov, meritorious scientific worker of the RSFSR, comments on the results of this forum.

[Lusov] The problems discussed by the participants in the conference are fully in accordance with those tasks that were put forward at the March CPSU Central Committee Plenum: namely, the tasks of doing everything necessary to attain in a short space of time the most advanced scientific and technological positions and the highest world standard of public labor productivity.

At the conference we summed up some of the results of the first year's operation throughout the country of the wide-scale economic experiment and reached the conclusion that in the main it has been proceeding well. Improvements were planned in the operation of such important economic levers as an expansion of the rights of industrial enterprises, stimulating the fulfillment of contractual commitments, the fulfillment of the plan indices, and the production of high-equality output, and the application to production of the latest technological achievements. Proposals were put forward to further expand the economic experiment. Transferring the economy onto an intensive path of development requires cadres that are economy-minded and possess socialist enterprise and a high-level feeling for everything that is new and progressive. In this regard the USSR Council of Ministers' Academy of the National Economy annually trains cadres for the top link of management in the national economy. The conference adopted recommendations that will help our planning organizations to resolve most important national-economic tasks.

GAS PIPELINE TO WESTERN EUROPE COMPLETED

LD050910 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 5 TASS -- The creation of the world's biggest system of gas pipelines to carry Siberian gas to the central areas of the USSR and Western Europe has been completed in the Soviet Union. Today the blue fuel extracted from beneath the perma frost of Urengoy started moving with the speed of an express train through the sixth and last pipeline of this system and two-three days from now will reach Czechoslovakia and Austria and then France, West Germany and Italy. All the six gas pipelines planned for the current five-year-plan period (1981-1985) have been put into operation almost nine months ahead of schedule.

Vladimir Chirskov, minister for the construction of enterprises of the oil and gas industry of the USSR, told a TASS correspondent that the total length of this system exceeds 20,000 kilometres, that is a half of the equator. It can pump some 200 billion cubic metres of gas a year.

Thanks to this system, he went on, people in the USSR and several West European countries will be able to use gas from the world's biggest Urengoy deposit.

The state's spending on the construction of this system exceeded the outlay for the construction of the truck works in Naberezhnye Chelny, the car plant in Togliatti on the Volga, the plant for the manufacture of equipment for atomic power stations and the Baikal-Amur Trunk Railway.

The Urengoy-Western Europe export gas pipeline was the longest and costliest of all, the minister added. It is 4451 kilometres long. Now it pumps 32 billion cubic metres of natural gas a year. It too was built ahead of schedule despite Washington's attempts to create problems. The minister recalled that as a result of President Reagan's sanctions American companies lost more than two billion dollars and Japanese companies more than four billion dollars.

The failure of these sanctions showed that it is a hopeless thing to turn trade into a means of putting pressure on the USSR, Vladimir Chirskov said. The USSR manufactures all the necessary equipment for the building of gas pipelines, including 25-megawatt gas pumping stations and heavy pipe-layers that were previously purchased abroad, the minister stressed. This equipment made it possible to lay 50-60 kilometres of pipes a day even in conditions of the far north and perma frost.

GEOLOGY MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON FUEL, ENERGY

LD041313 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- Since the start of the five-year plan period (1981-1985), Soviet geologists have succeeded in considerably expanding the raw material base of the USSR's fuel and energy complex, a TASS correspondent was told in interview by Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy, USSR geology minister. This concerns in the first place gas fields.

Due to the completion of prospecting in Bovanenkovsky and Yamburg fields in the north of the Tyumen region, the Dauletabad-Donmez field in Turkmenistan, in the Caspian trough near Astrakhan, the Karachagonaksky field in Kazakhstan as well as others the reserves of gas have been considerably increased. Prospecting for coal in the Donetsk and Kuznetsk, Kansk-Achinsk and other basins has also been a success, the minister pointed out in his remarks in interview on the eve of the professional holiday -- the Geologists' Day, which is marked on April 7 in the USSR.

Prospecting for the ores of ferrous metals has been done in the area of operating enterprises in the Ukraine, the Baikal-Amur Railway Main zone, Kazakhstan and Georgia.

Last year prospecting of almost 140 fields was completed. The raw material base of nonferrous metallurgy has been considerably increased. Rich lead and zinc reserves have been struck and prepared for operation in Azerbaijan and Buryatia, tin fields -- in Yakutia, tungsten and molybdenum deposits -- in Kazakhstan.

Much attention has also been devoted to the reserves of raw materials for the production of mineral fertilizers. Prospecting has been completed for big deposits of phosphorous raw materials in the Kola Peninsula and Kazakhstan. Of special significance for improving the geographical distribution of raw materials for the production of mineral fertilizers is successful prospecting for them in Uzbekistan, Estonia, Yakutia, the Ukraine and the Irkutsk region. At the request of the workers in agriculture considerable reserves of subterranean waters have been prospected.

Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy said that a vast volume of geological prospecting for oil and gas is to be carried out in Western Siberia, the Timano-Pechorsky Province, Eastern Siberia, the Caspian trough and in Central Asia. Prospecting for coal is continuing in the Kuznetsk, Donetsk, Pechora and the Kansk-Achinsk Basins, as well as in the Far East, Kazakhstan and other regions.

TASS REPORTS LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1644 SATELLITE

LD031650 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched another satellite in the "Cosmos" series to continue space exploration. "Cosmos-1644" was inserted into an orbiting path with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution -- 90.4 minutes, maximum distance from earth -- 398 kilometers, minimum distance -- 217 kilometers, inclination of the orbit -- 70.4 degrees. The satellite's on-board equipment is functioning normally.

NUCLEAR INSTITUTE DEVELOPS NEW ACCELERATOR

LD042302 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- The Institute of Joint Nuclear Research at Dubna (Moscow region) is about to complete one of its projects the aim of which is to develop a superconducting accelerator, or nuclotron, that can accelerate atomic nuclei alongside protons to the speed of light.

Physicists hope to study the structure of subelementary particles -- quarks, to name one -- with the help of the new accelerator. The researchers believe that quarks make up all known elementary particles that participate in strong interactions. However, to date no one has ever observed a quark in a free state.

The nuclotron, in the appraisal of experts, will make it possible to "catch" this particle and study the interaction of quarks with the nuclear matter. High energy generated by the new machine substantially enhances the possibility of going deeper into finer structure of nuclei.

Theoretically a quark model of a nucleus has in principle been built. Physicists even can describe to you the properties of quarks. However, scientists are eager to study the laws governing the behavior of these mysterious particles. This is very important, for quarks are essentially those invisible "bricks" of which atomic nuclei and the universe itself are made.

KHERSON RECEIVES TRUD VIA FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

PM031513 Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Apr 85 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Newspaper Now Printed in Kherson"]

[Text] TRUD readers living in Kherson and Nikolayev Oblasts today received their copy of the newspaper printed at the printing press in Kherson City. TRUD readers will now receive the newspaper on the day of publication thanks to the fact that it is being transmitted to the city in facsimile form. Kherson is the 56th city in which our newspaper is printed.

SOVIET BATTALION IN GDR EXERCISE CRITICIZED

PM050928 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Apr 85 Second Edition p 1

[Undated report by correspondent Lieutenant Colonel N. Panyukov: "Pinning Hopes on Rush Work; Fulfillment of Pledges -- Under Strict Control"]

[Text] Group of Soviet Forces in Germany -- That day Guards Captain A. Yegizaryan, commander of a motorized rifle company, had to teach his subordinates defensive operations. To judge by the questions included in the schedule, the exercise promised to be strenuous: The servicemen, headed by their commanders, were instructed to improve their skills in selecting positions and equipping them with engineering installations, organizing their security, observing the "enemy," and laying mixed minefields.

Further interest was generated in the exercise by the fact that the regiment staff had given a good account of the battalion to which the company belongs. On the basis of last year's results it was recognized as the best in the unit. The battalion officers are renowned for the fact that they are well trained in methodology...I wanted to see for myself how, using their accumulated experience, the motorized riflemen are improving their skills and scaling the heights projected in socialist pledges.

Here was the tactical field. The personnel, with no particular zeal, were unhurriedly digging trenches. None of the trainees knew what tactical situation the subunit was operating under. It also emerged that neither the company commander nor the commanders of the sections standing in for platoon commanders, who were absent for various reasons, had set the specific tasks or issued the operation instruction or orders prescribed when rehearsing these matters. There was no talk at all about organizing the platoons' fire plan. Not a single sergeant turned out to even have the range cards compulsory at such an exercise.

The company looked no better the next day, during the tactical field firing exercise. It was evident that the motorized riflemen were poorly trained in actions during an advance to an assault position and did not know how to use the terrain to their advantage during the process.

The servicemen's lack of training was manifested still further during the capture of an "enemy" stronghold and the repelling of a counterattack. When the need arose to switch fire or concentrate fire, the platoon and section commanders proved to be unprepared. The percentage of targets hit, particularly with grenade throwers, proved to be low. They offered virtually no resistance to the "enemy's" counterattacking tanks.

Guards Captain Yegizaryan attributed the failure to the unfavorable chain of circumstances. The commander of another company in the same battalion, Guard's Senior Lieutenant S. Dedyayev, also blamed fortuitous circumstances when his subordinates received low marks in performing the exercise. However, what talk can there be of fortuitous circumstances when the majority of the motorized riflemen were unable to hit moving targets, and all the marksmen in the company who carried out the exercise received unsatisfactory assessments...

The reaction to omissions in the training of the motorized riflemen by Battalion Commander Guard's Lieutenant Colonel S. Paskin was also ideosyncratic. "There is still some benefit to be derived from the exercises..." he said, summing up.

It is hard to say exactly what he had in mind. The battalion commander and certain of his subordinates have clearly tolerated shortcomings in the training process. The subunit sees nothing perturbing in instances of exercises being postponed, moved, or disrupted.

The logic of planning combat training is violated. For instance, it would have been more useful (and that is precisely what the guideline documents require) to carry out battle drill exercises before company tactical exercises, but even they had not been planned.

Nor does the subunit use the mobilizing role of competition. No spirit of rivalry could be sensed at the field exercises. To this day the battalion's Lenin rooms contain no individual pledges by the personnel.

The more thoroughly you investigate the reasons for this kind of attitude toward matters, the more you become convinced that people in the battalion are obviously overestimating past merits and achievements and are hoping to put on a spurt during the check [on their performance]. This, unfortunately, is promoted to a considerable extent by the posture of the regimental commander and staff.

SOVIET MILITARY OFFICIAL IDENTIFIED AT CEREMONY

PM261459 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 24 March 1985 in its Second Edition front-pages a 150-word undated report from the Red Banner Carpathian Military District by Lieutenant Colonel M. Anisimov headlined "Prize Presented to Regiment" stating that an unnamed motorized rifle regiment has been awarded for the Ground Forces' best equipment servicing and repair workshop. The report states in particular: "The lofty award was recently presented to the servicemen by Colonel General P. Bazhenov, deputy commander in chief of the Ground Forces for armaments."

BELORUSSIAN DISTRICT COMMANDER IDENTIFIED

PM041053 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 4 April 1985 in its First Edition front-pages a 250-word report by Major V. Lebedev entitled "The Skill of Helicopter Fliers," describing a helicopter exercise at "the squadron commanded by Lieutenant Colonel V. Aleksandrov, military airman 1st class." The report identifies a Lieutenant General V. Shuralev as commander of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District.